The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1873. NUMBER 61.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

28 Different Lines, in all sizes, for Men's Wear, Merinos, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Cashmeres, Scotch Wools, Silk, &c., in the finest goods. Our unusually large purchases are made at

MUCH LESS

Than ordinary prices. We sell at correspondingly low prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., and 162 & 164 Clark-st., Chicago; and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

POLITICAL.

TO JULIUS JONAS, ESQ.

We, the undersigned, citizens and property-holders of the Twentieth Ward, recognizing your business capacity, your integrity and ability for the office, as evidence the conduct and success of your private affairs, hereby invite you to allow us to use your name as a candidate to represent this Ward in the City Council, and pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to use our utmost exertions to secure your election.

Thomas Mackin,	Nic Kuhnan,
Thomas Raymond,	Hennan Fromhold,
Aug. Schwarz,	N. Staaden,
Knauer Bros.,	E. F. Griffin,
D. Schoenfeld,	J. C. Schneider,
Laubenheimer Bros.,	A. Berg,
Frank Sawyer,	Louis Hummel,
G. S. Nelson,	Mathias Grap,
O. W. Upton,	Martin Votteler,
John Raggio,	H. Gallahan,
H. A. Kaufman,	H. Pintger,
David Dall,	George Kutman,
Henry Lamparte,	Fred Busse,
Leuer & Krauser,	J. M. Freidlich,
J. T. Corcoran,	Carl Smith,
John M. Rountree,	Ed. J. Dreyer,
W. Levy,	Lorenz Kahl,
Fred Meyer,	Martin White,
H. Reinwald,	M. O. Byrne,
Charles Rehm,	Adam Bairele,
L. Sawyer,	And others.

Chicago, Oct. 8, 1873.

To the Voters of Cook County.

Having received a decided plurality vote at the ballot held by the Bar on the 11th inst., I feel justified in announcing myself as an independent candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court, at the coming election, and respectfully submit my claims in that behalf to the candid judgment of my fellow citizens. HIRAM BARBER.

Chicago, Oct. 20, 1873.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, Publish this day: THE LIFE OF EMMA WILLARD, By JOHN LORD, LL. D., Author of "The Old Roman World," "Ancient States and Empires," &c. 1 vol. 12mo. With portrait, $2.

In writing the life of a remarkable woman I have chiefly aimed to present the services by which she would claim to be judged. Although those were various, it was those she rendered to the great cause of female education which made her life honorable. It was in the seminary which she founded in Troy that her greatest labors were performed and most highly valued. It was thought that her numerous pupils, as well as intimate friends, would be interested in a more extended notice of her than has hitherto appeared. To all who seek to be useful her example is an encouragement and a stimulus. I have sought to show how much good a noble-minded, amiable, and energetic woman can accomplish directly for the elevation of her sex, and, indirectly, for the benefit of her country and mankind; and also what moral beauty shines forth from a benevolent cause.—Extract from Preface.

Sent free by mail to any address in the United States on receipt of the price.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

SONTAG & STAUDINGER, Offer during the Exposition, their Entire Stock of FRENCH CHINA, Glassware & Fancy Goods, AT REDUCED PRICES. No. 160 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House.

REAL ESTATE.

ACRES! ACRES!
At a Bargain!

Forty acres, being the west half of east half of northwest quarter, Section 11, 38, 13, lying both sides of Archer-av. Depot on C., D. & V. Railroad, located at Archer-av., within 20 rods of this land. Terms—One-fifth cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years at 8 per cent. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.
CHEAP LOTS.

I am offering for sale a large number of Lots in the West Division, in desirable localities, at very low figures, and on easy terms of payments. Certificates of Deposit, issued by any of our Savings or National Banks, will be accepted in part payment. Call and examine plats of property, or send for lists. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Dwelling-House Property.

I have several commodious Dwelling-Houses, Frame and Brick, for sale in various localities, which can be bought very low during the present "pressure for money." Also several pieces of fine property (unimproved), specially desirable for building purposes. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Acre Property.

Two fine acre tracts in the vicinity of Humboldt Park, will be sold at a bargain if taken this week. Also, a desirable ten acre piece adjoining Irving Park. Several half acre lots in the South Shore Subdivision (Hyde Park). W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

See Here, Real Estate Agents!

Grain is up! beef and pork will be up! I want to sell my STOCK FARM, within 30 miles of Chicago. Large farm, well located. If you think you can sell it address B. PIERCE, Cincinnati, O.

WEATHER STRIPS.

TORREY'S CELEBRATED WEATHER STRIPS, FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS. No Cold, Wind, Snow, Rain, or Dust, can penetrate when these Strips are used. Competent men to apply them at short notice. J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., Sole Agents for Chicago and the Northwest, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building. Send for circular.

HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT. ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 86 Broadway, N. Y. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

LADIES' GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

Are Offering a very Large and Desirable Stock of Dress Goods, unsurpassed in Variety and Style, embracing all the Latest and Choicest Shades, at

INTERESTING PRICES!

To those who care to Economize in their purchases of First-Class Dry Goods.

Good Colored Alpacas, Newest Shades, 25 cents per yard, worth 38.

A Great Bargain in Colored Empress Cloths, all wool, new shades, 40 cts. per yard.

Fine all-wool Colored Cashmeres, 50 cents, worth 85 cents.

Colored Poplin Alpacas, 40 cts., worth 60.

All wool Serges and Diagonals, latest shades, at 20 per cent below market prices.

Line of Serges at 37 1-2, 40, and 50 cents.

Genuine Lyons Roll Poplins, 75 cents per yard, regular $1.25 quality.

Great Bargains in French Merinos.

Bargains in Black Alpacas, the firmest make and best shades imported.

Black Cashmeres, Draps d'Etes, and all the most desirable Mourning Fabrics.

A Good Black Alpaca at 25 cents.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
WILL OPEN THEIR
New Store, 92 State-st.
Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.,
THURSDAY, Oct. 23,

With a Full Stock of the FINEST GRADES of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

As heretofore, we shall carry the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of White and Colored Goods, for evening dress, to be found in Chicago.

Branch Store—No. 325 West Madison-st.

ART GALLERY.

FIFTY DOLLARS

Will pay for a beautiful life-size Crayon Portrait at E. L. BRAND & CO.'S Popular Art Gallery, 596 Wabash-av.

THREE DOLLARS will pay for one dozen of as fine Card Photographs as can be made in the WORLD.

N. B.—No restrictions as to number of sittings and proofs given.

E. L. BRAND & CO., 596 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

STATE-ST. SAVINGS BANK,
281 State-st., cor. Van Buren.

This Bank offers the most liberal inducements consistent with sound banking.

Interest allowed on Savings Deposits at 6 per cent per annum from date of deposit.

Deposit accounts of Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, Builders, Farmers, Clerks, Laborers, and others, solicited.

C. N. SHIPMAN, President.
ENOS BROWN, V. Prest.
J. B. SABINE, Cashier.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New York.

We make Government Bonds and Gold a specialty, buying and selling at the market.

Orders executed in Stocks and Bonds, on Commission, for Cash.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

FOR SALE.

PINS, PIN CUSHIONS,
Fancy Pen Wipers, &c., &c.,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE LADIES OF ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH WILL SERVE LUNCHES,

From 11½ to 2½ o'clock each day of the present week, at 179 Madison-st., between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av. Tickets 50 cents. No extras. The ladies ask the patronage of our citizens, and of parties visiting the city during the week.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COMMISSION.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the carrying on of the Dried Fruit and General Commission Business. Correspondence and consignments solicited. Prompt returns guaranteed. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago. CHURCHILL & POPE, Late Charles T. Churchill, 20 South Water-st.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Hall, 184 Twenty-second-st. Business and work on K. T. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in their hall in Masonic Temple, for business and work on the E. A. Degree. Visiting fraternity cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the W. M. C. H. CRANE, Sec.

FOREIGN.

Religious Affairs in Italy.

The Jesuits Ordered to Quit Rome.

Seizure of Six Convents by the Italian Government.

The Spanish Rebel Fleet Off Valencia.

Bombardment of the City Prevented by the Foreign Squadrons.

Effects of the Financial Panic on Peter's Pence.

An Offensive and Defensive Alliance Between Germany and Italy.

Second Dutch Expedition Against the Atchinese.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 20.—The General of the Society of the Jesuits was to-day officially notified by the Government that the order must immediately vacate the premises occupied by them in this city.

A person giving the name of John Barlow presented himself lately to some of the leading firms in Italy with a circular letter-of-credit of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York, for £2,000. He took the greater part of the money in Rome, and almost the whole of the remainder in Florence. On the following day, when the drafts came to be presented to the London house, on the delay of the later draft by Mr. Barlow, it turned out that the credit was issued in the name of an American lady, and that the name and signature had been replaced by that of John Barlow. Several of the first banking-houses on the Continent have been defrauded of large amounts in this way, the names in whose favor these letters of credit are issued having been effaced, both in the body and in the signature, so as not to leave the slightest trace, and the name of the party inserted who presents the credit, and who is ready to exhibit the passport or proofs of identity, if demanded.

ROME, Oct. 20.—The Committee of Liquidation of ecclesiastic property, appointed under the law for the abolition of religious corporations, to-day took possession of six convents. The rectors read a protest, which the Committee accepted, and then handed to each of the inmates a certificate for his future income.

The United States and Portuguese Consuls also protested against the seizure of certain portions of the Franciscan Convent, on the ground that they were the property of citizens of their respective countries.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—The Intransigente squadron, from Cartagena, arrived off the harbor of Valencia yesterday, followed and closely watched by several British, French, and Italian men-of-war. Contreras, commanding the squadron, sent a boat ashore with a demand for money and provisions. He declares he wishes to avoid bombardment, and appeals to the supporters of Cantonal independence in Valencia to see that his demand is conceded. The authorities of the city, however, promptly refused to comply, and are actively preparing for defense. Troops are going forward from the Capital to reinforce the garrison. The insurgents threaten to seize or sink the Spanish gunboat Le Panto, which is now lying in the harbor of Valencia. They have already captured three Spanish merchantmen at the entrance of the harbor. British Admiral Yelverton demands that ninety-six hours' notice be given before the bombardment begins, and has warned Contreras that if a shot is fired at Le Panto before the expiration of that time, the English, French, and Italian vessels will open on his squadron. It is thought that the rebels will make no attempt to land, but will proceed to some port on the French coast after collecting all the money they can terrify Spanish towns into delivering.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A Cartagena dispatch to the Times confirms the report that the frigate Fernando el Catolica was sunk through the carelessness of her officers.

ACHEEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A letter from Padang, Sumatra, says: "The second expedition to Acheen will leave in October, and will consist of a fleet of thirty ships and steamers and from 12,000 to 15,000 men. There will probably be hard fighting on the first landing, and, perhaps, some heavy loss of life, as in the first expedition, but the Achenese will find out that they cannot stand against the mitrailleuse and breech-loader."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Articles in the *Journal des Debats* to-day regard the restoration of royalty a certainty.

The remains of the late Dr. Nelaton were interred at Pere la Chaise without pomp, in accordance with his expressed wish, but a large concourse of professional admirers accompanied the funeral. The pall, as a graceful compliment, was borne by representatives of the learned bodies. M. Nelaton has left in France a home equal in value to £280,000. The late Emperor Napoleon made him a Senator, an honor to which £1,200 per annum were paid, in return for having saved the life of the Prince Imperial.

THE BAZAINE COURT-MARTIAL.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—In the Bazaine court-martial to-day the examination of witnesses was commenced. The President of the Court announced that the order of questions announced in the interrogation of the accused, would be followed. Marshal LeBoeuf was the first witness. He swore that, in his opinion, Bazaine's responsibility as Commander-in-Chief began, not before the 12th of August; that until then he held a subordinate command, with which position he seemed to be satisfied.

Marshal LeBoeuf described the hesitation and indecision which followed Bazaine's assumption of the chief command, but did not consider him responsible for the failure to destroy the bridges on the Moselle.

Gen. LeBrun was the next witness. His testimony went to show the insufficiency of Bazaine's measures to effect a retreat to Verdun.

Gen. Cressey was sworn. He stated that the delay which led to the battle of Borny was severely questioned in the council-of-war, but he acknowledged that he was not fully acquainted with the instructions received by the Marshal.

Gen. Garris, Bazaine's Chief-of-Staff, testified that his commander was distant in manner and uncommunicative.

Keratry gave an account of the negotiations in August, carried on through Madame Bazaine to obtain her husband's appointment to the chief command, which was necessary because of the embarrassment caused by the Emperor's presence at headquarters.

Jules Favre deposed that he endeavored to consolidate the military direction by keeping Marshal Bazaine in his position as Commander-in-Chief.

Count de Palikao gave testimony in pointed contradiction with that of Keratry.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—M. Dantrain has been elected President of the Council General of the Department of the Seine.

VIENNA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A letter from Vienna (Austria) states that the Society of Arts and Manufactures of Lower Austria have made awards of their silver medals and diplomas to the deserving firemen, workmen, and representatives of foreign countries represented at the exhibition. About 100 persons received medals, five of them Americans, including George William Howe, of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, at Cleveland, and George W. Baker, with the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, of the same place, for their faithful services for many years, their dutiful and zealous attention to the interests of the principals, and their energetic and humane guidance of their subordinate fellow-workmen. A strictly moral conduct of life, a striving for higher accomplishments, and a successful teaching of the apprentices intrusted to their care were qualifications requisite to entitle foremen and head-workmen to enter into competition.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Berlin *Deutsche-Nachrichten* of the 3d gives the following official definition of the present state of relations between Italy and Germany: The formal basis of an agreement had already been fixed before the visit of the King of Italy to Berlin took place. An eventual offensive and defensive alliance can only be concluded on a well defined basis, and two military conferences have taken place between Field Marshal Count Moltke and Gen. Bertole Viale in the presence of other officers of high rank. This will show pretty nearly the nature of the preliminary negotiations. No definite resolutions have been taken by the two allied Governments with reference to steps eventually to be taken by them at the next Papal election. Signor Minghetti declared to his diplomatic friends here that the Governments looked at the Papacy from different points of view; that the German Government was guided by reasons of State, while Italy occupied herself with the cardinal point of Papacy, namely, the question of property of the Church, and Switzerland combatted the rebellious priests with the aid of Democracy.

We believe ourselves justified in supposing that the statesmen have discussed the question of an eventual monarchic restoration in France. It has been pointed out that the next election of Pope may possibly take place at a time when the Bourbons are occupying both the thrones of France and Spain. In that case a holy alliance of Jesuitic Governments would make it necessary that doubly strict measures should be taken with reference to the election.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The brig J. L. Falkenberg has arrived at Portland, Oregon, with Honolulu dates to Sept. 4.

The *Hawaiian Gazette* says that on the 10th ultimo an editorial was published in which it was stated that the King was rapidly recovering from his late illness. This illness has drawn the attention of all the people to the subject of the succession, and the King has been strongly urged to nominate his successor. On the 24th ultimo the *Gazette* says: "His Majesty continues to improve rapidly. Last evening he drove out for the first time since his illness. He is now at his palace residence in town. His household troops, consisting of fifty-four privates, not including the band, rose in mutiny on the 7th of September, and by a royal order of Lunalilo have been disbanded."

A letter from Hilo states that there is no cessation in the action of the summit. The crater of Kilama was never more beautiful than now. The lava streams blowing out of the old south lake continue unceasingly. Severe eruptions are anticipated.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—The Emperor William is much pleased with his visit here, and will remain until Wednesday.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 13, via HAVANA.—The President of the Republic, members of the Cabinet, and Judges of the Supreme Court have appeared before the assembled Congress, and taken an oath to support the new Constitution. President Lerdo delivered an address on the occasion, which was responded to by the President of Congress.

The Congressional Committee on Railways have been instructed to report on the bill now before them, and Tuesday and Friday of each week have been set apart for consideration of the railway schemes.

The telegraph line between this city and Acapulco has been completed.

STORM AT THE EAST.

Destructive Storm in New York and Pennsylvania—Six Canal Boats Sunk in the Hudson—Fears of Floods on the Lehigh River.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A storm, accompanied betimes by heavy rain, has prevailed here the past twenty-four hours. The only disaster thus far reported occurring in the neighborhood is that of two canal-boats on the Hudson River, but the loss of life and boats is said not to be so great as the early dispatches indicated. The Western Union wires were pretty generally damaged, but the necessary repairs were made during the day. The bridge at Moose's, on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, was swept away this morning.

A dispatch from Baltimore announces the destruction there by the storm of the great tabernacle tent, in which religious services have been held in several cities of the county the past two years, under the direction of the National Camp-Meeting Association.

OSWEGO, Oct. 20.—Schooner New York, ashore above the piers, is breaking up, and will be a total wreck. The storm is the severest of the season, and it is feared that other disasters have occurred.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—It is reported here that a tow of thirty-five canalboats on the Hudson River, loaded with grain, broke loose early this morning, and that twenty-five or thirty were sunk opposite Stony Point, with men, women, and children on board.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Later investigation shows that six canal-boats were lost in last night's storm,—three from the steamer Alidas' tow, and three from the steamer Syracuse, all heavily laden. Loss estimated at $150,000. No loss of life definitely settled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A heavy gale is blowing to-night, with considerable damage to shutters, etc., in the outskirts of the city. Two unoccupied frame buildings in Brooklyn were blown down.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Oct. 20.—The Lehigh River at this point has risen over six feet to-day, and things are beginning to look dangerous. People are becoming alarmed, and great danger is anticipated if the rain continues till morning. The railroad company has put all their lumber on cars, which have been run on the bridge to keep it from being carried away.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A severe rain storm has raged here since 12 o'clock last night, causing freshets in all the streams. At high tide today the docks were under water. The freshet is increasing, and still higher water is expected. Several land-slides are reported on the New York, Kingston & Syracuse Railroad, and the water is above the tract in Beaver-Kill swamp. All trains have been delayed. No great damage has yet been reported from the freshet, but there must be considerable if it continues.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—There are 4 feet 9 inches of water passing over the Fairmount Dam, the heaviest body this season, and an increase of nearly 56 inches since Sunday night. No damage is as yet reported.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Rain has fallen here for the past thirty hours with little interruption and continues to-night.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Dr. Candlish.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Edinburgh announces the death, last night, of the Rev. Dr. Candlish, the great Scotch preacher.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The ship Three Brothers, formerly steamer Vanderbilt, has completed her cargo of wheat. If a crew can be obtained, she will sail for Liverpool on Wednesday next.

A party of forty persons, men, women, and children, from Lowell, Mass., have arrived, and will sail for Los Angeles to-morrow, to settle there.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—11 a. m.—Flour, 26@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 9d@12s; spring, 11s 3d@12s; white, 12s 5d@12s 6d; club, 12 9d@13s. Corn, 31s 3d. Pork, 71s 6d. Lard, 41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

FINANCE.

An Improvement of Feeling Everywhere.

Gradual Restoration of Confidence.

The New York Banks Preparing to Resume Currency Payments.

Determination to Stop the Pooling of Greenbacks.

Favorable Reports from Boston.

The Manufacturers Resuming Full Time Again.

Gold Closes at 108 3-8.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RESUMPTION OF LEGAL-TENDER PAYMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The subject of the early resumption of legal-tender paymentst is the chief feature of interest in financial circles outside of the stock-jobbing rings. When the banks went into their pooling arrangements at the beginning of the panic, it was generally known that it was with the object of protecting the weak banks, which otherwise could not have withstood the pressure. This arrangement had always been objectionable to some of the stronger banks, which had sufficient vitality to stand alone, and when the combination was first suggested, it was not carried through without opposition. Indeed, it was widely known in banking circles, that one prominent institution obstinately refused to enter the pool until it was threatened with expulsion from the Clearing-House when it reluctantly acquiesced. The pooling of greenbacks has been particularly unpleasant to those banks that have an abundance of that kind of currency; and measures have been suggested for the speedy dissolution of at least that part of the pooling arrangement which relates to greenbacks.

One reason given is, that some banks evade the obligation imposed by the Clearing-House in this pool,—for example, such of the banks as are disposed to comply with the terms of the compact are placed at a disadvantage by other banks not so scrupulously honorable, which receive greenbacks in the ordinary course of business, and, instead of placing them in the pool, enter them in their respective books as special deposits, sacred to the exclusive drafts of depositors, when in reality they are used as the banks deem most convenient to their individual needs. Again, these latter banks secure greenbacks which should go into the pool, and exchange them for National bank notes, and pay these latter over their counters. Altogether there is a desire on the part of banks with strong currency reserves to renew full payment of greenbacks.

The pay-rolls of manufacturers have been the only large sums paid out by a certain class of banks up to the present time, but it is expected that by this course the premium on legal-tenders, which has ranged as high as 1 per cent, and is now reported at ¼ per cent, will wholly disappear, and that the certification of banks will be regarded with as much confidence as formerly.

PROMINENT FINANCIERS INTERVIEWED.

Several prominent financiers were interviewed by a reporter of the New York *Tribune* to-day, regarding this proposed resumption of legal-tender payments. Some of these interviews will be found below:

The officers of the First National Bank said they were paying currency, and had been doing so all the time. Probably a dozen other banks in the city are, and have been, doing so ever since the beginning of the panic. "Our own business," said they, "is from the country; and we have shipped currency to country banks as they have demanded it. The result is, that at present we are getting currency in return faster than we are called upon to pay it out. Indeed, very few of the best banks in the city have suspended currency payments. The weaker banks felt a severe pressure, but no depositor in these banks was denied a cent due him. The pooling process system, by which the associated banks have united in the apparent suspension of currency payments for what was supposed to be mutual protection, will soon be in some measure broken up by the action of the sounder class of banks. While they deem it injudicious to announce that they pay all demands in currency, they do furnish customers with all the National Bank Notes asked for, and in case these notes do not hold out, they will, in violation of good faith to their brotherhood,—that is, to the Clearing-House Association,—furnish customers with greenbacks, preferring to violate the Clearing-House resolution to an act of Congress. It is quite apparent that these solid banks who have furnished $20,000,000 on loan certificates, in order to carry a dozen weak banks through the struggle, are now becoming disgusted on being compelled to share with these banks their greenback reserve. It is already strongly suspected that they manipulated their greenbacks into gold and National Bank notes, rather than have the pooling suction forced upon them."

PRESIDENT TAPPAN,

of the Gallatin National Bank, said that the discussion among bank officers as to the time when currency payments should be resumed and the pooling of greenbacks given up is going on actively,—one party favoring early action to that end, and another party desiring to put it off. Some claim that there has been no suspension. The time when resumption will be easy is approaching rapidly. With a healthier tone of feeling and the increasing strength of the banks, it seems probable that by the first part of next month the step may be taken. The pooling of greenbacks would cease when currency payments are resumed. The effect would be favorable, and, in Mr. Tappan's opinion, would have great influence in encouraging depositors. Transactions in discounting, reviewing old discounts, and making new ones, he said, are now large, having expanded considerably within a few days; the banks are ready to favor merchants as far as they can.

As a member of the Committee of Nine appointed to report on needed reforms in the banking system, he said that the Committee had held no meeting yet, because some of them are also members of the Loan Committee, and have of late been too busy to have time to do anything else. They would meet at an early day, and report as soon as a thorough consideration of the subject would allow. Changes in the plan of certifying checks which was in practice before the panic, and in the method of business between banks, would probably be recommended, and there is no question but that the Committee will report that the system of allowing interest on deposits should be abolished. Concerning other reforms, there might be a difference of opinion, but there would be none about the advantage of this change.

W. R. VERMYLE,

of Vermyle & Co., bankers, said he had been so busy of late as to be unable to give the subject of the resumption of currency payment careful thought, but he could say that, on account of the increase of confidence consequent upon the sounder footing on which transactions are now made and the lightening of recent difficulties, resumption might reasonably be expected before many days—say by the 1st of November. Its effect would doubtless be to relieve greatly manufacturers and small firms, and to increase bank deposits. In his opinion, the equalization system at present existing among banks would not readily be abandoned at so early a date as the first of next month. It might still be expedient to continue that plan longer.

WALL STREET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—This morning business was quiet in Wall street, and prices advanced ½ to 2½ per cent, but towards noon telegrams were received from England announcing the failure in the London Stock Exchange of firms doing business for American speculators; and rumors of the embarrassment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These widely spread, and of course had a very depressing effect. Prices fell at once, the range on the general list being from 1 to 3 per cent. Western Union opened at 57, rose to 59⅝, fell to 57⅞, advanced to 58⅛, and closed at 56⅞. Lake Shore rose from 68 to 69⅞, declined to 67, recovered to 68⅛, closed at 66¾. New York Central sold at 89@90½@89¼@90@88⅝; Rock Island at 92@93@93⅞; Wabash at 44@45@42⅝@43⅞; and Pacific Mail at 33⅝@34½@33⅛. Erie rose from 42⅛ to 45⅝, fell to 45⅛, and closed at 45⅛.

THE RUMORS OF FAILURES IN LONDON.

The rumors which caused this decline were of a very startling character, but investigation proved that there was little foundation for them. The failure in the London Stock Exchange was at first reported for amounts ranging from $750,000 to $900,000, the bulk of which would fall on New York speculators. Some time ago a man named Kimber, formerly a speculator in the New York stock market, went to London and formed the partnership of Kimber, Vivian & Co., stock brokers. He received a number of American accounts, principally from New York operators, and for a time did a successful business. Among his principals were Jay Gould, Osborn & Chapin, Plume & Van Embergh, and William Travers. As they were all "bears," they frequently gave orders to sell stock "short," and invariably received prompt acknowledgments from Kimber, Vivian & Co., New York. Accounts showing a fair profit, dealers here began to draw on their London brokers, and were astounded to hear that the firm of Kimber, Vivian & Co. had bought the stocks sold for New York account, and had lost the money which New York dealers had supposed they had made. The firm having very little money, were unable to honor the drafts of their New York customers, and were obliged to fail.

Mr. Osborn, of the firm of Osborn & Chapin, says that this failure can have no effect on finance or stocks. New York dealers had lost some of their money, but only the profits on their investments. The total loss, he said, would be only a mere morsel to divide among a large number of New York speculators who operated through Kimber. It was expected that this sum would be reduced by the assets of the firm, which amounted to about £10,000.

THE CANARD RELATING TO THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

The rumor of the embarrassment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company arose from the misinterpretation of telegrams. The stock of this Company is issued at a par value of $50 a share, and on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange it sells at $44 a share. In New York, where the par value of stock is usually $100 a share, this is known as "half-stock"; and it takes 200 shares to make a full delivery of 100 shares in New York. The price is also doubled, and the quotation in this market is $88. A telegram containing these latter figures was wrongly read $38, when in reality the price, which had been $44 in Philadelphia, had only declined to $44 in New York. This mistake, coupled with the fact that prominent officers of the Company had been borrowing largely, was assumed to mean that the Company was in trouble, and much alarm resulted. It is understood that the Company has an actual balance of a large amount, on account of a loan of $2,000,000, negotiated some time since.

THE STATEMENT OF GRINNELL & CO.

exciting much comment, there was general desire to ascertain the amount of stock held against the claims of August Schell, Clark, and others, but this information had been religiously excluded from their schedule, and so, of course, it was impossible to obtain it.

MONEY

is in better supply, and lent on call loan and on renewal at 7 per cent gold, with more free offerings than for many days. There was a better demand in discounts, but the best names move slowly at 16 to 18 per cent. Greenbacks command a nominal premium of only ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Government bonds are quiet.

Foreign exchange was dull. Gold sold at from 108 to 108½. Dealings light.

BREADSTUFFS.

Low grades of flour are firm and active; good shipping extra scarce and wanted. There was a moderate inquiry for wheat. The absence of cable advices from Liverpool checks business. Car lots of spring have been sold at Saturday's prices.

There is no change in freight rates.

RECEIPTS OF CURRENCY.

One express company to-day received $800,000 in currency, and it is believed that other companies received enough from the interior to swell the aggregate to about $3,000,000.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW 5 PER CENT BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Just before the recent financial panic began in this country, the European Syndicate wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking him to forward to London another batch of new 5 per cent bonds, and stating that a few more experienced clerks were needed there, to assist in counting and otherwise arranging for shipment to the United States for cancellation about $5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, which had been received by the Syndicate in exchange for new 5 per cents. Subsequently the order for bonds was countermanded, and it is said that the four Treasury clerks who sailed from New York on Saturday last had no bonds in charge.

REPLACEMENT OF THE RESERVE.

Since the 17th inst. the Treasury Department has replaced $1,082,000 of the $4,250,000 recently drawn from the legal-tender reserves. Since the same date, the amount of currency in the Treasury has decreased over $950,000, and the actual coin balance has increased $889,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Up to and including to-day the receipts from internal revenue sources for the month of October are almost $2,000,000 less than for the corresponding twenty days of September.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—There is little change to report in the financial market in this city. Confidence is increasing, but the immediate benefits of this state of feeling are hardly appreciable. The market is quiet; collections are coming in; but caution is still the rule. People who have money are not anxious to part with it, except in such a way that they can obtain it again promptly, without difficulty. There is no improvement in the bank discount rates to outside parties.

JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO.,

who discharged a few hands some three weeks ago, when the panic was at its height, are now working a full force again, and are doing business to the full capacity of their establishment. For this week they have ordered 100 car loads of hogs.

The pork-dealers here are all in good spirits, and, whatever they may have contemplated when the scare was greater, now look forward to doing a heavy business, and generally it may be said that the manufacturing establishments which were first to feel the effect of the monetary embarrassment, are now in a more cheerful condition, while others, as the cotton and woolen manufacturers are beginning to show signs of cautious procedure as previously intimated.

THE COTTON-MILLS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20.—A considerable number of cotton-mills in Rhode Island are running on short time. Some are stopping to make repairs.

BANK OF MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 20.—The regular meeting of the creditors of the Bank of Madison, under the bankrupt law, to-day, was largely attended, and adjourned till to-morrow, leaving M. Cook, of the Bank of Madison, ahead for Assignee.

SAGINAW CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAGINAW CITY, Mich., Oct. 20.—W. E. Smith, of Saginaw City, made an assignment to-day in favor of his creditors.

Preliminary papers in bankruptcy were to-day served on Lathrop, Insche & Co., mill owners and lumber operators.

SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 20.—Decided improvement to-day, financially. Heavy remittances are on the way to move bullion.

ABROAD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The *Gazzetta d'Italia* asserts that the financial crisis in America has caused great excitement at the Vatican. It has never been kept secret that a great part of the money received from Peter's pence and part of the private property of the prelates has been deposited in American banks by Cardinal Antonelli.

THE ELECTIONS.

Additional Returns from Iowa—Carpenter About 10,000 Ahead in Seventy-Eight Counties—Jollification Meeting by the Ohio Democrats.

IOWA.

REPORTED MAJORITIES IN 78 COUNTIES.

Vale's majorities.		Carpenter's majorities.	
Adams	185	Adair	262
Allamakee	200	Benton	275
Buchanan	300	Black Hawk	1,000
Clayton	560	Boone	250
Dallas	2	Bremer	1,000
Davis	125	Buena Vista	400
Dubuque	1,200	Butler	125
Fremont	110	Carroll	150
Jackson	4	Cass	300
Johnson	400	Cedar	640
Jones	15	Cerro Gordo	1,018
Keokuk	300	Cherokee	500
Lee	535	Clinton	75
Mahaska	164	Crawford	131
Marion	510	Decatur	150
Mills	191	Delaware	259
Monona	100	DesMoines	292
Scott	1,196	Fayette	213
Union	100	Floyd	1,000
Van Buren	700	Greene	200
Warren	600	Grundy	700
Washington	506	Hamilton	100
Wayne	165	Hardin	439
Webster	14	Harrison	100
Winneshiek	50	Henry	15
		Howard	150
25 counties	8,327	Humboldt	125
		Iowa	207
		Jasper	466
		Jefferson	55
		Kossuth	608
		Linn	543
		Lucas	215
		Lyons	245
		Madison	72
		Marshall	1,500
		Mitchell	500
		Monroe	259
		Montgomery	500
		Muscatine	100
		Page	500
		Pocahontas	279
		Polk	522
		Pottawatomie	100
		Poweshiek	100
		Sac	223
		Shelby	140
		Sioux	450
		Story	300
		Tama	150
		Taylor	475
		Wapello	150
		Woodbury	370
		53 counties	18,972
		Deduct Vale's majorities, as above	8,327
		Carpenter ahead in 78 counties	10,645

Twenty counties to be heard from.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 20.—The Board of Official Canvassers for Scott County completed the canvass of the late election this afternoon. The correct majorities are as follows: Majority on the Anti-Monopoly State ticket, 1,196; for Leonard, Sheriff, 2,087; for Murphy, Senator, 1,178; for Madden, Supervisor, 1,145; for Rohlfs, Treasurer, 518; for Representatives—Moeller, 1,063; Buchad, 1,212; Connolley, 1,198; R. D. Leonard, for Auditor, 287. The total number of votes cast was 4,474. All the officers elected are Liberals except the Auditor and Superintendent of Schools.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Oct. 20.—Additional returns show larger Liberal gains. The friends of reform are highly elated, and will now organize completely throughout the State. It is obvious that, had they made a slight effort, they would have elected their Governor, and thus gained the State Administration. The Legislature to be chosen two years hence will elect a successor to United States Senator Wright, who gushed so exuberantly four years ago about his boyhood faith in protection.

In a private consultation of leading Liberals on Saturday, the Senatorial question was discussed. Ex-Gov. Kirkwood's name was mentioned with great favor. He is supposed to be free from all railroad, Mobilier, and all other corrupt rings, and has thus been kept in the background for some years by the dominant managers. He is one of the ablest men in the West on the stump, has the confidence of the people, and, it is thought, would cheerfully carry the banner of reform in the next canvass.

Allamakee County, on State ticket, 200 majority Anti-Monopoly.

Fayette, about 500 Republican.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 20.—The official canvass of this county, Des Moines, gives Carpenter only 92 majority for Governor; Horner, for Treasurer, 5 majority, and Lamme, for the Legislature, 6 majority,—all Republicans. The Anti-Monopolists elect Supervisors and Superintendent, so it will be seen that DesMoines County is almost anti-Radical. One more pull will fetch it.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 20.—The official canvass gives Vale 14 majority in Webster County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Oct. 20.—Official returns are being now received here very slowly, and very but little from reports already sent. Carpenter's majority will be not far from 20,000. In this (Polk) County, Carpenter's majority is 594. In Madison County, the official count gives Carpenter 72 majority. Washington County gives Vale a majority of 406. Mahaska, Vale, 164, both official.

[To the Associated Press.]

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 20.—Carpenter's majority in DesMoines County for Governor, as declared by the Board of Supervisors in official canvass to-day, is 292.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 20.—The official count of the Hamilton County vote is just completed,—Shaw, 36,756; Noyes received 16,020; Allen, 16,784, and Collins, 332. Allen's majority over Noyes, 753. The Senators are Worthington and Wallace, Democrats, and Burton, Republican. The members of the General Assembly are eight Democrats,—Sater, Miller, Boyce, Gordon, Patterson, Newell, Archer, and Huston, and two Republicans, Havan and Glenn.

The Democrats to-night held a very large ratification meeting. Hon. Samuel F. Carey made a speech, introducing George H. Pendleton, who was followed by speeches from Hon. John F. Follett, Gen. Jessey, Durben Ward, Hon. S. F. Hunt, and others.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

HOMER, La., Oct. 20.—The Temperance Reform Convention, consisting of twenty-four Councils, concluded their labors with a torch-light procession, participated in by the two colleges and by almost every lady and citizen of the place. D. B. Hayes, President; Secretaries Bryan and District Attorney Vaughn, Harmon, Paurert, Borden, Wilcox, Bartlett, and Famble represented the Church and press as delegates. A resolution to consolidate the thirty-seven councils of the State was adopted.

COUNTERFEITERS BAGGED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 20.—The Government Marshals in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina made simultaneous arrests today of a large number of persons engaged in the sale and passing of counterfeit money. The Secret Service detectives have been on their trail for the past five months. The East Tennessee prisoners were brought to Knoxville to-night.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

OMAHA, Oct. 20.—Passenger receipts of the Union Pacific Road over $12,000 more than in the corresponding week of 1872.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—A jury has awarded D. H. Elkins $6,550 against the Boston & Albany Railroad Company for injuries received by the plaintiff in crossing their track at Farmingham.

THE COURTS.

An Extraordinary Amount of Litigation Yesterday.

The Right of Outside Judges to Assist Their Chicago Brethren.

Judge Murphy on the Constitutionality of the Acts of the "Assistants."

Answer of Defendant in the Austin Divorce Case.

M. A. Howell, Jr., v. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Tax-Fighters' Tactics---A Kick from the Lincoln Park Commissioners.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

About a week ago, in the case of John H. Dunham against J. W. Doane and others, when the case came on for trial, Mr. Burgess, counsel for defendants, objected to the trial thereof before Judge Murphy, on the ground that he was not one of the regular Judges of the Superior Court, and that the act allowing other Judges to aid in this county was unconstitutional. The argument was to have been brought up before Judge Carter, but it was finally agreed that Judge Murphy should pass upon the question. The point was not considered by many of the bar as having any strength, but as being exceedingly technical.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Murphy, in a clear and exhaustive opinion, overruled the objection, deciding the act to be entirely in accordance with the Constitution. We had not thought the point of sufficient importance to claim attention before, but the opinion alone is well worth perusal, and we give it in full, as follows:

Objection is made by the defendant to the further proceeding with the hearing of this cause in this branch of the Court, on the ground that the Judge presiding is not one of the regular Judges of said Court, but, upon their request, is holding this branch of the Court for them in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act authorizing Circuit Judges to hold branch or branches of courts in other than their judicial districts," approved May 3, 1873, claiming that said act of the General Assembly is in violation of the Constitution of the State, and therefore void. This raises the question of the authority of the Legislature to pass said act, and the Court is asked by the defendant to decide that in so doing it has transcended its authority, and passed an act which is clearly forbidden by the Constitution.

To support this objection, the Court is referred to various provisions of the Constitution of 1818, 1848, and 1870, respectively; also some adjudicated cases in other States, the latter of which have been carefully examined, and in the opinion of the Court do not justify the views entertained by counsel. Article 4, of Sec. 1, of the Constitution of 1818, declares that the judicial power of the State should be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly should from time to time ordain and establish. Under that section the Legislature ordained and established the court now known as the Superior Court of Cook County. And, by the Constitution of 1848, Sec. 21, of the schedule, it is provided that said Court should continue to exist until otherwise provided by law.

From these express provisions for Legislative control, it is argued by counsel that such provisions were vital to the exercise of such power, and because, as he claims, the same provision or provisions to the same import do not appear in the Constitution of 1870, the General Assembly is without authority to pass the Act in question.

It is also argued that inasmuch as the Constitution of 1870 provides that the General Assembly shall at a specified time divide the State, outside of Cook County, into Judicial Circuits, and provides for the election of one Judge in each circuit, who shall reside within the same, the boundaries of whose circuit shall not be changed during the time for which he was elected, wherefore the Legislature has not the authority to pass an act authorizing such Judges to exercise the functions of his office outside the territorial limits of [illegible] have no authority to hold the branches of this Court. These are, in brief, the positions assumed by the learned counsel for the defendant.

"The determining of a question involving the inquiry whether the exercise of a power by the Legislative Department of the State is constitutional, is readily conceded to be not only a matter of delicacy, but of grave import, and demands the most deliberate and mature consideration. It should not, moreover, be decided, but in cases of clear necessity and where the character of the act done is in plain and obvious conflict with the Constitution. It has been aptly said to be an inquiry whether the will of the representatives, as expressed in the law, is in conflict with the will of the people, as expressed in the Constitution. If the case presented can, upon its merits, be determined without such inquiry, it is the part of wisdom to decline it. So on the other hand, although it is the highest and most solemn function which the judicial power can be called on to exercise, it should be met with firmness when, in the course of judicial examination, a decision becomes material to the rights of either of the parties to the controversy. Whenever it is clear that the Legislature has transcended its authority, and that a legislative act is in conflict with the Constitution, it is imperatively required of the Court to maintain the paramount authority of that instrument which it is solemnly pledged to support, and to declare the act inoperative and void."—Lane et al. v. Dorman et al., 3 Scam. Rep., 240. Bruce v. Schuyler et al., 4 Gilman, 266. People v. Marshal et al., 1 Gilman, 682.

A different rule obtains in interpreting the powers in the Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of the States. In the former, no powers can be exercised by the Federal Legislature except such as are expressly delegated by the people, or reasonably implied. In the latter, the Legislature can do any legislative act not expressly prohibited by the Constitution. They are as absolutely omnipotent and uncontrollable as the Parliament of Great Britain. Mason v. Wait et al., 4 Scammon, 127. A careful comparison of the act in question with the Constitution will determine whether the conflict complained of exists, and would seem to be all that is necessary to determine the question raised.

The first section of the act provides for the Circuit Judges of the State, upon request of the Judges of the Superior Court holding branch Courts, with the same force and effect as though held by the regular Judges. The next section, numbered 1½, provides for the compensation of the Judges, and provides the mode of the payment; the next and last section provides when the act shall take effect. The question of compensation is not involved in this question, and in respect to which no opinion is expressed.

The question is one of legal authority to act as provided by Sec. 1. The constitutionality of Sec. 1 is in no way affected by any infirmity of Sec. 1½, if any such exists.

Keeping in view the principles above laid down, that the act should not be declared void except in cases of clear necessity, and when the character of the act done is in plain and obvious conflict with the Constitution, it is difficult to perceive the conflict which is claimed between this act and the Constitution. There is nothing found in the Constitution nor the authorities furnished by counsel which, in my opinion, restrains or prohibits the General Assembly from passing the act in question. Its import, in brief, is not to make a new or additional officer, but to enlarge the territorial limits within which an officer whose judicial character is not questioned may exercise the functions of such office. It is admitted that it would be unconstitutional to elect a man Judge of a circuit in which he did not reside; but that is not this case. The official power of the Court is derived from the fact of a residence and election in the circuit, and the Legislature has simply directed that these official powers thus derived might be exercised under certain circumstances in any county in the State, and that in my judgment the Legislature has the undoubted right to do. People v. Mullen, 40 California Rep., p. 555. So that so far from its being in obvious conflict with the Constitution, I am of opinion that it is in no legal sense in conflict with it at all, and that the General Assembly has the clear constitutional right to pass such an act. The objection is overruled accordingly.

A remark was made by the counsel that he hoped a placita would be made up so that a supersedeas could be obtained from the Supreme Court. The Judge replied that he had nothing to do with that; it remained with the counsel to agree together concerning what should be done.

THE LOST DEPOSITIONS.

In the suit of Howell, Jr., v. Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the following affidavits were filed in Judge Blodgett's Court yesterday forenoon:

The first affidavit is that of Martin A. Howell, Jr., plaintiff in the case, in which he goes over the previous legal history of the case, referring to the affidavit of Wirt Dexter, charging the removal of depositions from the files of the United States Circuit Court, as untrue in every material particular; that Mr. Dexter's affidavit states that the Hartford Fire Insurance Company's policy was for $5,000 on the contents of plaintiff's factory, whereas the policy was on the building on which plaintiff suffered a loss of $15,000; that said Dexter testifies that, by the testimony of Aaron Rule, William Deeley, Elijah Kelly, Henry L. Janeway, John H. Voorhees, and others, and which Dexter claims have been suppressed or lost, in fact the property of which plaintiff claims to be the owner, and valued at some $45,000, was really not worth over $15,000, and that there was the same ratio of over-valuation on the entire contents of the factory. Of these allegations complainant in his affidavit makes an unqualified denial. The more interesting part of his affidavit is where he charges that, after the testimony of said Rule and Fox had been taken by defendant, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and placed on file, complainant proceeded to take the cross-examination of said witness; that during the cross-examination of said Aaron Rule before the Commissioner, a certain very valuable paper was shown to witness, in his own handwriting, the existence of which he had denied, and which was an estimate of the value of certain property destroyed by the fire in plaintiff's factory, which estimate was given to Judge John V. Henry, of New Brunswick, N. J., and was some 20 per cent higher than the value fixed by plaintiff in his proofs of loss to the insurance companies; that when said paper was shown to witness the evidence of perjury was so conclusive that he sought to conceal or destroy it after it had been put on evidence, Rule having sworn that he never made any estimate at all, and did not know the value of any of plaintiff's machinery; that, failing to destroy the evidence of this perjury, one H. K. Boyle, defendant's counsel, shortly thereafter took the said exhibit, or paper in evidence, from the table in the Commissioner's room, slipped it into his pocket, and left the room; that plaintiff, seeing him do this, informed his counsel, Mr. Bickford, who, immediately after a search, followed and overtook him, and demanded said paper, which has been put in possession; that said Boyle denied possession, but finally, upon the fact being made known to him that he had been detected, he delivered the same over to Mr. Bickford, and it was restored to record. Plaintiff also states that Wirt Dexter was granted leave some few days before the coming on of the trial of the case in the United States Circuit Court to restore the direct examination of said witnesses by filing certified copies of the same in his possession; that said Dexter urged the said cause then and there to trial in the absence of the cross-examination of said witnesses, which were destroyed by fire, and of the rebutting testimony on behalf of complainant; that upon complainant's application a continuance was granted and permission given to restore the record by furnishing said cross and rebutting testimony, whereupon complainant applied to one Henry Bretzfield, a stenographer, who had possession of the original stenographic notes of said testimony, to produce copies of the same for this deponent; that while in the act of reproducing said testimony, said stenographer was waited upon by one William Reilly, of counsel for defendant, who endeavored to prevent the delivery of said testimony to complainant, knowing full well the danger the same would inflict on the case of defendant, and the positive proof of perjury therein contained; that said copies of the notes of testimony of the cross and rebutting examination were finally procured and placed in the hands of a Commissioner, to be read over to and signed by the several witnesses; that said Reilly did use means to prevent the attendance of some of the most important witnesses whose testimony was damaging to his clients, in order that their signatures could not be obtained, nor their testimony read over to them and sworn to.

With regard to the alleged document-stealing, complainant says that he gathered from a careful reading of said Dexter's affidavit, that he seeks to have the inference drawn that the fact that complainant called upon him at his office shows that complainant knew or was in some way connected with the loss or suppression of the depositions referred to in Mr. Dexter's affidavit. Complainant states that on or about the 11th day of June last, he ascertained that the ex parte depositions of defendant were missing and, at the suggestion of Joseph O. Glover, the United States Attorney, he proceeded to Dexter's office, and in a quiet way reported to him that said depositions could not be found, and asked him if he knew anything concerning them, whereupon Dexter asked complainant when he had first discovered they were missing; to which complainant replied that the day previous was the first intimation he had received of the fact; that said Dexter thereupon burst into a rage and replied, "You have robbed the records. I will put you behind bars, where you belong;" to which charges complainant made no material reply; that said Dexter, finding that these gross charges had no effect upon the bearing of the complainant, seized him by the throat and forced him in a violent manner against the bookcase in his office, and handled him in an outrageous manner; that complainant having no witness in his interest present, made no use of any means in his power to put an end to such an outrageous assault, but left said Dexter's office quietly; that said Dexter in his affidavit, after stating that complainant entered into some general conversation with regard to the cause, saying among other things that complainant had met with some trouble about depositions in the office of the Clerk of the Court, and was of the opinion that matters in the office were somewhat confused, says that without further conversation of importance this complainant left said Dexter's office.

Complainant respectfully submits to the Court whether the language employed by said Dexter during the interview and the manner complainant was treated should be considered as "of importance."

Complainant closes his affidavit with a statement that neither himself, or any one for him, nor in his behalf, ever removed said deposition from the files, nor has he the slightest knowledge of their absence or loss except such opinions and belief as he has formed from the facts before stated; that complainant believes the depositions were abstracted from the files in the interest of said defendant, and by some of its employes, agents, servants, or attorneys, and submits grounds upon which the belief is based. The grounds are, in brief, that the defendant and its attorneys were well aware of the fact that the nature of the ex parte examinations of said witnesses, Rule and Fox, and others, would show their testimony to be false in nearly every particular, and lead to the reading of the cross-examination of said witnesses, and thus disclose, not only the perjury of which said Rule and Fox had been guilty, but also tend strongly to show that said defendant, by some of its agents, employes, or attorneys, had been guilty of suborning said witnesses, and corruptly inducing them to testify as they did on their said ex parte examination. Complainant agrees with said Dexter in his conclusion that "said depositions have been stolen from the records of the Court by some one interested in their suppression," but claims that it was clearly for defendant's interest to suppress the depositions of Rule and Fox, for the reasons before stated, and for other reasons. Complainant goes on to explain the other reasons in full. The affidavit of complainant is supported by affidavits of Joseph O. Glover and Bird Dickford, attorneys in the case, and also of Henry Bretzfield, the stenographer.

ANSWER OF MRS. AUSTIN.

A week ago we exposed Payne Fitz's operations in attempting to procure a fraudulent divorce for Stephen J. Austin, against his wife Hannah, and yesterday Mrs. Austin filed her answer to his bill. The facts detailed in the answer are the same as those given in THE TRIBUNE. Defendant, moreover, states that in the letter of her husband announcing to her his intention to get a divorce, he states that he was advised by Fitz that the divorce could be obtained in a few hours, and there would be no trace on the records of the means by which the decree was obtained, yet it would be just as effectual and binding as though complainant had been an actual resident for the time required by statute. In his second letter to her he makes such monstrous and revolting propositions that they are unfit to be told. Hardy & Herrick are solicitors for defendant.

Mr. Hardy has also served a notice on Fitz, that he should ask for an order this morning, before Judge Gary, against him, to prevent the case being dismissed before the fraud disclosed in the answer was investigated. Fitz, on being served with a copy of the notice, remarked that he thought it was "d——d impudent to assume that he was guilty of fraud."

THE TAX-FIGHTERS AGAIN.

The Cook County Land Company, William R. Page, John B. Page, Mary E. Robertson, A. T. Galt, Martin Andrews, Obadiah Jackson, T. S. Dobbins, Richard Gregg, William A. Galbraith, William H. Emerson, and Charles W. Colehour, some of the parties who have been engaged in fighting taxes in the County Court, tired of being beaten there, have changed their tactics, and chosen a new ground for attack. They have begun two suits in the Circuit Court for an injunction against the County Treasurer, Rumsey, to restrain him from selling their property for taxes. Injunctions were granted in each instance on filing a bond in twice the amount of the taxes due. The facts detailed are the records of the County Court in giving judgment against them.

QUARREL BETWEEN PARTNERS.

John McNichols has filed a bill against his son James, and Charles Overrocker, for an injunction and accounting. Complainant states that Overrocker, in July, was awarded a contract for sewer-building, and, not being a practical builder himself, took both the complainants in with him. James was a minor, and the father claims to be entitled to his earnings. About a month ago, Overrocker and James McNicholas conspired together to defraud complainant out of his share—one-third—and his son's share,—one-third,—which he claims. Overrocker has collected about $10,000, out of $17,000, the whole amount, and refuses to share with complainant, who, therefore, asks an account, and that the City of Chicago may be restrained from paying any money to defendant. The injunction was granted, under a bond of $1,000, by Judge Williams.

ANOTHER CANDY-MAN IN TROUBLE.

James E. Tyler, B. W. Phillips, and Jacob Weil have filed a bill in Chancery, in the Circuit Court, against P. L. Garrity, a candy manufacturer. Complainants state that defendant leased the first floor and basement of No. 106 VanBuren street, on the corner of Clark, from them, from July, 1873, to May 1, 1875, on the condition that he should not increase the rate of insurance on the building, which is now 1½ per cent. The defendant, contrary to the lease, which allowed him to sell confectionery wholesale and retail, has taken down some doors, and torn up a floor, thus committing waste; constructed some ovens, and is about to set up a steam boiler, thus raising the rate of insurance, not only on the building, but on the property of the tenants therein, and making it difficult to retain them or procure new ones. Complainants therefore ask an injunction to prevent Garrity from continuing such operations, which was granted on filing a bond in the sum of $1,000.

LINCOLN PARK IN COURT.

Belden F. Culver, Samuel M. Nickerson, William H. Bradley, Joseph Stockton, and Francis H. Hale, as Commissioners of Lincoln Park, complain of Julian S. Rumsey, Treasurer and County Collector, for that, whereas they the complainants purchased in May, 1872, of J. V. Farwell, fractional Sections 34, 40, 14, for $106,000, containing about 14 acres, taking it in trust to be held as public grounds; by such purchase for public use the premises became exempt from taxes. After such purchase the land was assessed for the taxes of 1872, and the County Collector on such assessment advertises to sell. The Commissioners, therefore, ask an injunction to restrain him, which was allowed by Judge Farwell, on a bond of $1,400.

INJUNCTION AGAINST FORECLOSURE.

Thomas M. Jordan filed a voluminous bill in the Circuit Court, late Saturday night, against Catherine L. Dodge, guardian of the estate of J. C. Dodge, her husband, who is insane; Andrew G. Brown, A. J. Averill, J. J. McKinnon, John W. Marsh, and John C. Dodge. Complainant alleges that in 1872 he purchased about six acres in the north ½ of the south ½ of the southwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Sec. 3, 38, 14, paying in cash about $18,000, and giving notes and a trust-deed for the remainder nearly $75,000. He has since ascertained that Catherine L. Dodge, who sold the premises in a fiduciary capacity, and gave a deed accordingly, had not at the time of the sale rightful control of the property or power to sell. The Court appointing her was not in the county where the insane man lived, her copy of letters of appointment filed here are not sufficient, her petition to sell and notice are not sufficient, and she could and did convey no title. A note of $14,559.80, and an interest note of $3,765.85, are now due, and the Trustee, A. J. Brown, is intending to sell. Complainant fears that he may lose both land and money. He therefore prays that the defendants, McKinnon and Marsh, who have the notes, may be restrained from parting with them; that Mrs. Dodge may be compelled to surrender the notes and trust-deed, and repay what he has given her, and he promises, on his part, to reconvey the premises and clear them from all cloud or incumbrance which her conveyance, though illegal, may have caused. An injunction was granted as asked, under a bond of $5,000.

A similar bill was filed by Abraham R. Wing and J. Whitney Farlin against the same defendants. The amount due is about $7,000, principal and interest, and the land is about five acres in the same quarter-section. A similar relief was asked, and an injunction, which was granted.

UNITED STATES COURT.

William H. Stone and Frank J. Remington brought a suit against Henry Fuller, on a note of $5,000, and interest.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company commenced another suit for foreclosure against Richard Edwards, Malcolm Collins, Henry Hartt, John W. Ostrander, the Marine Company of Chicago, Samuel J. Walker, and William J. Shepard. The mortgaged premises are Lot 5, a strip 30 feet wide from Lot 4, and a strip 15 feet wide from off Lot 6, all in Block 5 in Owsley's Subdivision of the E. ½ of the E. ½ of the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 14, mortgaged for $6,000.

About thirty suits were dismissed by the Assignee of the Winneshiek Insurance Company, and judgment recovered in twelve more, for $250 in the aggregate.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of the estate of Smith, Handy & Duncan.

A third general meeting for a dividend was ordered for the 8th of November, in the case of H. E. Hubbard, and a second meeting for the same purpose on the 5th in the case of W. C. Pahlman, and a general meeting in the case of Beardsley Bros., on the 31st inst.

The time to file an answer or denial in the case of James O'Reilly was extended to Saturday next.

An absolute order was entered discharging William Waitcomb.

A provisional order was entered in the case of William Cuthbert, that proceedings be dismissed unless objections are filed in ten days.

C. S. Hale & Co. filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday against Wilbur F. Chatfield and Thaddeus B. Beecher, partners under the name of W. F. Chatfield & Co., for a claim on a note, and assigning the non-payment thereof for fourteen days as the only act of bankruptcy.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The case of John Garrity is set for next Friday, instead of next Monday. The case of Carl Lorenz, set for yesterday, will be tried to-day. The Puffenberger case will be tried on Wednesday. Yesterday was arraignment day. The following are the most important of the cases brought up. It is remarkable to note how large a number of the prisoners are boys under 18.

Adam Bundig, a boy of 18 pleaded guilty to grand larceny.

Burton and —— Mendel, two boys, one about 10 years and the other 13, indicted for larceny, pleaded not guilty by advice of counsel, and were remanded.

James Frazer was indicted for two attempts to commit rape; pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

James Gahan, a young gamin about 10 years old, pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing a large number of cigars.

John K. Hill was indicted for stealing some artificial teeth and dentist's gold, pleaded guilty, but said he was under the influence of liquor, and was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Michael Jones, indicted for stealing several thousand dollars' worth of cigars, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded.

Abraham Lindsay pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing $900 in money and checks, and was remanded.

John Madden pleaded guilty to burglary and was remanded.

Edward Martin, a barefoot gamin of 12 years of age, indicted for stealing gold and silver bullion worth about $1,000, pleaded not guilty.

Emil Mettzler, a boy about 12 years old, was indicted, with Francis Lee, for an assault with intent to kill, in the Bridewell, pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

Edw. McLane, Edw. Burke, and Joseph Gasman, three boys from 10 to 13, were indicted for larceny, pleaded not guilty and were remanded.

Harvey Pearson pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. He stated this was his first offense, and he had a wife and three children to support. He was allowed time to bring evidence of good character.

Charles Patzsch plead guilty to burglary, and was remanded.

J. R. Schuienberg, indicted for forging a check on the National Bank of Illinois, plead not guilty.

DeWitt Wallace, indicted for snatching a pocketbook from a lady's hand, plead guilty, and, being under 18, was sentenced to a year in the House of Correction.

Henry Walsh, 13 or 14 years old, was indicted for assault with intent to commit bodily injury, and plead not guilty.

John Walsh and William Donnelly were indicted for the murder of Patrick Lawler, and plead not guilty. The trial was set for a week from Wednesday.

John McKelvey was indicted for the murder of Alexander Morrison, and plead not guilty. It was set for next week Wednesday.

Jeremiah Cushman was indicted for the murder of Patrick Quinn, and plead not guilty. Gen. Linder was appointed by the Court to defend, and the cause set for a week from Wednesday.

COUNTY COURT.

An order was entered that all parties having any objections to the confirmation of special assessment-rolls Nos. 219, 220, 236, 237, 243, 245, 248, 285, 290, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, shall file the same by Wednesday morning, and petitions Nos. 241, 322, 323, for the appointment of Commissioners, were dismissed.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

William Kerr, William Warner, and Robert T. Wallace commenced a suit by attachment against J. F. Merchant for $2,790.35 due on a note and for goods sold on a fraudulent representation by Merchant that he was worth $75,000.

Theodora Neubarth instituted a suit in assumpsit against Charles Ohen, Valentine Kistner, and Herman Hebbenberg, for $5,000.

In the matter of the petition of a portion of the residents to be disconnected, a motion was made to dismiss as to the Town of Lake View and Joseph Stockton for want of jurisdiction.

The cases of Daniel B. Oakes and others against Lyman L. and Charles Curtis were submitted to Court and a judgment rendered for plaintiff in one case for $7,811.26, and in the other for $36,750.83.

Platt, Thorn & Maynard commenced a suit by attachment against the Kenosha Hardware Company for $1,406.34.

A judgment was entered in favor of the Middlebury Woolen Mills against Haskell, before Judge Tree, for $2,128.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Interesting Paper Read Last Evening by Mr. Chesbrough on the Conveyance of Water and Repairs of Pipes Under Navigable Streams.

The Club of Civil Engineers of the Northwest held their thirty-ninth meeting yesterday evening, in the lecture-room of the Academy of Sciences, No. 263 Wabash avenue, City Engineer E. S. Chesbrough, President, in the chair. After reading the minutes of the preceding meeting, the election of members previously nominated being in order, William S. McHarg, Assistant-Engineer, Sewerage Department, Chicago, and Edward L. Billings, were elected members. Mr. Millard S. Pope, President of the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works, proposed the name of Wm. L. Baker, of Detroit, and the nomination went over, under the rule, to next meeting.

Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, President of the Club, then read a very interesting paper upon the "Conveyance of Water and the Repairs of Pipes under Navigable Streams." The existence of navigable streams in the heart of a city had, until late years, been considered a great obstacle to the conveyance of water by pipe across them. Wherever fixed bridges were used, of course, the pipe could be carried across without difficulty, but where there were draws, it would be necessary to have pipes along the bottom, or in tunnels. The Babylonians are said to have had a tunnel beneath the Euphrates, but very little is known about it. The earliest instance of carrying water accross streams was that of Watt, of Glasgow. The next instance, as in the case of Watt, by flexible pipes, was that employed by William S. Whitwell, between Boston and Chelsea. Ward's joint, a comparatively recent invention, by its economy, simplicity, and flexibility, has come into general use for flexible pipes, and has several patented improvements. Another plan adopted at the crossing of the Charles and Mystic Rivers by the Boston Water-Works, was to lay the pipes by the side of existing pile bridges, above high water mark across the shallow portions, and to place inverted syphons under the channels at the draws. These inverted syphons were put together on shore, and were made by boxing around the pipe with heavy timber, having a sufficient space between the cast-iron pipe and the wood to be filled with cement to protect the iron from the corrosive action of salt-water. All pipes passing under water should be provided with some means of removing from them deposits. When not large enough to admit a man, they should be provided with "blow-offs" near the surface of the water. The great importance of being able to reach at all times a break or defect has led to the adoption of tunnels under navigable waters. The first on record in this country appears to have been that of Eddy, of Boston, passing under the Charles River, though there are now many in use in this country and Europe.

Mr. Chesbrough proceeded to describe some of the difficulties of repairing pipes beneath the surface of the water, illustrating the subject by reference to the leaks repaired in the Chicago avenue and Rush street pipes beneath the river in this city. In these cases the pipes first used were simply made of boiler iron, joined together and sunk into trenches in the bottom, formed by dredging. They were often injured by anchors, driving piles, etc., and therefore tunnels had been made at Rush street, Adams street, Chicago avenue, Archer avenue, and two beneath Division street. There was also a 36-inch pipe laid through the LaSalle street tunnel. The other pipes were 24-inch, laid in tunnels six feet in diameter. This gives quite sufficient room for the workmen to make any needed repairs. The paper concluded with a detailed account of the accident which occurred to the main pipe at Rush street in October, 1872, and Mr. Chesbrough closed with a brief account of the work being done at the crib on the new tunnel shaft, as described in THE TRIBUNE recently.

On motion, the Executive Committee was authorized to make arrangements with the Trustees of the Academy of Sciences relative to the use of the lecture-room for club meetings, and space therein for a book-case. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Trustees for the use of the room for last evening. A vote of thanks was also voted to President Chesbrough for his able and interesting paper. On the adjournment of the club, Mr. Chesbrough set in motion the apparatus for the illustration of Dr. Andrews' theory of the geysers, and explained it to the satisfaction of all present.

THE INEBRIATE HOSPITAL.

A Quarter of a Year's Doings at the Washingtonian Home—The Class of Men who Go There, and What Becomes of Them.

The Board of Directors of the Washingtonian Home, corner of Madison and Southwestern avenue, held their quarterly meeting last evening.

Mr. A. D. Hager, Superintendent of the institution, submitted his second quarterly report, from which it appears that from April 1 to Oct. 1, 103 men were admitted. Of these, 48 were admitted after July 1. The oldest person was 63 years; the youngest, 24 years of age—the average age being 49.9 years. The nativity of the patients is as follows: England, 11; Ireland, 17; Scotland, 5; Wales, 1; France, 1; Germany, 1; Sweden, 1; Canada, 2; and 64 natives. The trades and professions represented are as follows: Salesmen, 17; clerks, 7; bookkeepers, 6; machinists, 3; plumbers, 3; trunk-makers, 3; contractors, 3; merchants, 3; commission merchants, 2; lawyers, 2; fur dealers, 2; tinkers, 2; saloon-keepers, 2; grocers, 2; journalists, 2; and one each of the following: Shirt-cutter, artist, stair-builders, cutter, type-dresser, butcher, speculator, fruit-raiser, notion buyer, pork-packer, claim agent, hardware dealer, druggist, flour inspector, manufacturer, tragedian, collector, moulder, cabinet-maker, teacher, printer, canvassing agent, editor, and lumber dealer.

Fifty-five of the above patients were in the institution for the first time. Of these 35 were not known to have drank since being admitted to the institution. Of the twenty that had drank, seven are now sober men, with a fair prospect of remaining so; the remainder have not yet reached the point from which they must start in order to live a life of sobriety.

The number of patients at the institution at any one time, has varied from 13 to 27,—averaging about 19. In addition to the regular patients, they had given shelter to many poor persons.

The time spent at the Home by patients varies from a few days to several months—the average time since April 1 having been about five weeks.

Since their last report they have continued fitting up and repairing the Home, which is now in a quite comfortable condition. The outside has been painted, a new sidewalk laid, the western wing and front porch newly underpinned, and several other minor improvements made in and around the house.

The physician's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1873, is as follows: Admitted to hospital, 51; remaining in hospital, none; sent to County Poor-House, 1; sent to Alexian Hospital, 1; sent to relations, 2; doing well and at work in good position, 26; doing well and in search of situations, 5; doubtful, 7; drinking, 5; unknown, 4; making a total of 51.

The Treasurer reported as follows: Receipts—From board of inmates, $919.82; from City of Chicago, $1,[illegible]; for interest on loans, $1,048.19; Disbursements—For provisions, repairs, etc., $1,135.73; amount charged for board, $1,705.14; amount paid for board, $919.82. Amount uncollected, $785.32; balance in treasury, $841.49; outstanding bills, none.

The report of the Executive Committee contained nothing of importance, except the recommendation to sell the present property and erect a new home on a more desirable site.

CITY POLITICS.

Alderman McAvoy's Successor Nominated in the Fourth Ward.

Meeting of the Union Candidates Yesterday---The Central Committee to Be Named Thursday.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of the Fourth Ward was held last evening at the southwest corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, for the purpose of nominating an Alderman. On motion, Murry Nelson, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Henry M. Shepard, Secretary. The following gentlemen were put in nomination: Leonard Hodges, N. K. Fairbank, Jesse Spalding, Joseph Sampson, J. H. McAvoy, and A. Grannis.

An informal ballot was had, after which a formal ballot was taken, resulting as follows: N. K. Fairbank received 28 votes; Jesse Spalding, 51; and A. Grannis, 4.

On motion of Wirt Dexter, Esq., the nomination of Jesse Spalding was made unanimous.

Mr. Tappan moved that the Chair appoint a Campaign Committee of Seven, to which Mr. Clough moved an amendment authorizing the Committee to act with any convention or conference for the purpose of exerting the influence of the ward against any movement having for its object the placing of more than one ticket in the field against the Hesing-O'Hara, or so-called People's, ticket. Adopted.

The Chair appointed as such Committee: J. H. Clough, A. C. Calkins, Marshal Field, Ira W. Buell, Mark Kimball, Wirt Dexter, and C. S. Tappan.

On motion, Murry Nelson was added to the Committee.

After eloquent speeches against the city being delivered over to Hesing and his followers, the meeting adjourned.

THE UNION CANDIDATES.

The candidates nominated at the Citizens' Union meeting met yesterday afternoon in the Pacific Hotel, Mr. Reuben Cleveland in the Chair. Messrs. David A. Gage, L. L. Bond, and Philip Wadsworth were appointed to nominate Campaign Committees of one from each ward, and five from the county towns, and report a meeting to be held on Thursday. The same gentlemen were authorized to engage suitable headquarters.

THIRTEENTH WARD ALDERMAN.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Esq.: We, the undersigned citizens of the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Chicago, having full confidence in your ability and integrity, respectfully request you to allow the use of your name as a candidate for the office of Alderman of said ward at the ensuing election, to be held in November, 1873:

M. Talcott,	John C. Polley,
E. B. Lane,	C. H. Crane,
J. T. Mathews,	J. M. Banks,
William Goodsmith,	E. P. Sheldon,
Giles Miller,	John W. Baker,
H. B. Fuller,	F. M. Powers,
C. M. Williams,	John Freeman,
A. Yonken,	F. A. Morrall,
G. M. Richardson,	Joseph Eighme,
George Cadwell,	D. C. Grow,

and 500 other names.

A PLAGUE ON YOURS, TOO, "HUDIBRAS."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your Sunday issue "Hudibras" says he "is in favor of legislation to close liquor-saloons entirely to declare the fiery, hellish compounds that are dealt out all the week, to be contraband, and destroyable wherever seen." Yet, when an even-tempered class of community, believing it to be the only and best thing they can achieve in that direction at present, desire at most to merely stop the public opening of the places devoted to the traffic in and sale of those self-same "hellish compounds" for one day at least in a week, "Hudibras," forsooth, forthwith discovers that said class of community are one of "two factions," as he styles them; that "a serious principle is involved and at issue;" and that "these men, under the pretext of the public good, are simply seeking to enforce their religious notions upon those who do not accept them." Thus, "Hudibras," straining mightily at a religious (?) gnat, swallows a whole religious camel-leopard. He would force seven-sevenths, or his entire "theological dogma" upon the city, whether or not the city's "mild-lager" stomach is prepared for it, yet he has no sympathy with, nor in any manner can aid or abet in the enforcement of a one-seventh dose of the same, lest somewhat of a "New-England Sunday" be contained therein. His "highest sense of justice" (and just how high ish dat?) will not allow him to vote with this one-seventh-dose class, lest thereby he vote "the sacrifice of a great and fundamental principle of government." Bah! — Consistency! — Jewel! — "Hudibras" wears thee not! N'IMPORTE.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the friends of law-and-order held yesterday evening at No. 104 Bremer street, and attended by a large number of citizens, the business of nominating a candidate for Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward was accomplished. The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Michael Drew, urged the meeting to make a good select. Mr. S. V. Olin then made an address as candidate for Commissioner. Mr. Hanley having been unanimously nominated Alderman, a committee waited upon him and notified him of his nomination, which he accepted, acknowledging the honor in suitable terms.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Law-and-Order Club of the Tenth Ward meets this evening at half-past 7 o'clock at the northwest corner of Green and Madison streets.

The law-and-order citizens of the Eleventh Ward will hold a mass-meeting this evening at Bethel Hall, southwest corner of Lake and Desplaines streets.

"HAY-FEVER."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The several communications published by you regarding this malady "Hay-Fever," seem to imply that the medical profession are either indifferent to the sufferings of those afflicted, or that they are unpardonably negligent in finding a remedy which shall prove a radical cure for the disease.

The probabilities are, in either case, that these suffering correspondents propose the "waking-up" of the medical fraternity to this subject, and driving them, if necessary, to the point where they will devise and procure them relief.

The phenomenon of "Hay Fever" differs from that of influenza, catarrhal inflammation, &c., only in its periodicity and severity. These diagnostic or characteristic differentials depend for their individuality upon the constitutional peculiarities of the patient; and, if this be true, I would inquire in what manner do infusoria effect or cause the disease? Precisely in the same manner as does the odor of a rose, verbena, perfumery of various kinds, or the dust of a railway train,—all of which are but mere excitants to the olfactory nerves. From the fact that pungent odors excite these nerves, it is apparent that it does not positively require tangible matter to induce the attending phenomena of the disorder; and, furthermore, the simple fact that this disease is prevalent at the time of year when infusoria, vibriones, etc., are free constituents of the atmosphere, is not sufficient proof to sustain the theory of their being the cause thereof, especially if we consider that, to destroy these germs, it only requires an infinitesimal quantity of carbolic acid. If this theory is the correct one, and carbolic acid does do what we claim that it does, the cause being removed the patient should be restored immediately to health; but carbolic acid or any other antiseptic compound, in any quantity, great or little, does not effect a removal of the disorder.

Again, if any form of germ-life had to do with the cause of this disorder, why does it not develop its pleasing peculiarities upon other members than those belonging to these people of one peculiar temperament? Wherein does there appear to be any substantial reason for their presence in the air, and subsequent deposition upon the mucous membranes of these few, to the exclusion of many others whose mucous membranes most assuredly do not differ in any respect from those favored with the presence of germ-life.

Another point to consider is, that nature provides the only cure known for the malady, namely; frost, the appearance of which is claimed to be instantaneous in its relief. A few patients have intimated that the modus operandi of this was in "freezing the germs out." Still another manner of relief is to seek a change of climate,—a trip to Mackinaw. There not being any great amount of vegetation there, germs are not supposed to put in an appearance. Here the patient enjoys a cessation of hostilities until the frost appears, when he can safely return home. Frost is not essential for the comfort of a patient at Mackinaw; but, during the period of infection, if at home, it is. Why? What is there in the mere presence of frozen dew that is of greater benefit than the congelation of any fluid? I cannot believe that it is because of the deposition of frost, but because of the atmospheric changes essential to its formation. The equivalents of oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, in proportions to form pure air, are physo-chemically interfered with through the process of decay of vegetable products. This change of atmosphere (according to my views), together with the fact that those persons suffering with this form of disease are constitutionally subjected to more rapid physo-chemical changes of the body than are those of any other temperament. Either does impoverish the quality or lessen the quantity of some elementary constituent of the body, the effect of which is to impinge upon the normal action of the lymphatic system.

Persons of other temperaments are free from attacks of "Hay-Fever" because of these constitutional differences; the changes within their bodies are more slow. That the disease is more formidable each year—in fact, more aggravating to each person suffering therewith—is because of the increasing amount of vegetable cultivation and subsequent necessary decay.

Accepting this theory, we readily perceive why the medical profession have accomplished so little in the way of treatment; and it is safe to say that no local treatment, of whatsoever nature, will be of any benefit, excepting as an occasional palliative measure; and that a radical treatment *must* be absolutely a constitutional one. Yours respectfully,

DR. T. D. WILLIAMS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1873.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The favorite character in the old-fashioned English novel is the young spendthrift, who, after wasting his substance in gambling and prodigality, gracefully retires to prison behind a bailiff, and patiently waits until a devoted uncle comes forward and pays his debts and sets him up in the world again. Readers of this sort of novel cannot forget the reckless abandon of the hero, which thrilled their youthful blood with delight and admiration, nor their sublime faith in the certainty of the appearance of the rescuer at the moment of direst need. This character, happily, is so rare in American social life that it does not appear at all in the American romance. In our favored country it is only to be found in the political history, and among politicians and Government financiers. The bankrupt politician or Government-banker, nowadays, looks as inevitably to Congress or the Administration to set him or his bankrupt enterprise upon its feet again, as the enraptured reader of "Peregrine Pickle" looks to the old Commodore to help the graceless Peregrine out of his scrapes. So many subsidies and Credit-Mobilier arrangements of all sorts have not been without their lesson to shrewd American adventures; and that lesson is, that Government is, or should be, the inevitable rescuer of all speculators in distress, all bottomless, chimerical enterprises and bankrupt bankers. Congressional aid, or the loan of the Government funds, is, in the minds of a large and growing class, a certain panacea for all the ills which can afflict public or private weal.

Prominent among this class, and among the prodigals who are looking to Congress for a restoration of his wasted fortunes and opportunities, is the eminent banker or financial manager of that tremendous bubble, the Northern Pacific Railway,—Jay Cooke, Esq. It is now somewhat cautiously announced that Mr. Cooke will seek, at the next session of Congress, to turn his unlucky railroad over bodily to the Government, with all its burden of debts; when he, the said Cooke, thus relieved of the dead-weight that has dragged him down to ruin, may hope to recover in some measure his financial and political standing.

The cool impudence of this proposition is equaled only by the unblushing assurance with which those famous pamphlets were issued painting the Northern Pacific enterprise in false and glowing colors, calculated to deceive, and which did deceive multitudes of small investors into sinking their limited capital into that bottomless cesspool of extravagance, folly, and robbery. Having plundered the public in part, the Northern Pacific leeches now propose to rob them by wholesale, by means of a Congressional appropriation.

After the Northern Pacific land-grant had been got through Congress at a vast cost in lobbying, the political coterie that revolved around Cooke, Senator Windom, and Bill King, their lobby-agent, flocked like vultures to devour the spoil of that magnificent donation. King himself had already cleared nearly half-a-million in lobbying the scheme through, and it was calculated that every friend and dependant might be provided with an independent fortune. There was no thought of economy or prudence. It seemed to the managers of the enterprise that they had found the Pactolus stream of wealth, from which gold (or greenbacks) would flow without limit. To build the first 160 miles of the road, a construction company of sixteen political bummers was formed, to which the contract was let on such generous terms that the sixteen cleared $100,000 apiece out of it. Out of these profits, that exceedingly virtuous organ, the *St. Paul Press*, received $30,000 in cash for no other service than the negative one of holding its tongue at a time when its blab might have been uncomfortable to the cormorants. Every small politician who could be of service to the Ring, in Minnesota or elsewhere, was accommodated with a tie or supply contract on such liberal terms that he could relet it, and make more money for no service than he had ever before seen in his life. Then followed the wasteful expenditures upon the useless docks at Duluth; the pensioning of newspaper-correspondents, pamphleteers, and "Christian statesmen," whose services in puffing the enterprise were royally rewarded; the dining, wining, and excursioning of magnates from every quarter, whose grateful acknowledgments gave the road notoriety and favor. In short, all the friends and special advocates of the enterprise, so far from expecting to give it any pecuniary assistance, were sole bent upon getting rich out of it as rapidly as possible. The small earnings of the deluded widows, orphans, spinsters, and clergymen, invested in the bonds of the Northern Pacific, went with such fatal celerity into the pockets of the vampyres that the enterprise finds itself utterly bankrupt before it is scarcely begun.

It would be hard to parallel, in romance or real life, the career of prodigality ran by Cooke & Co. in this hyperborean enterprise. Having come to the end of their means, like other prodigals, they propose to fall weeping upon the neck of a paternal Government, and ask for succor. We shall see with what favor the people will receive the proposition. X.

THE REV. NARAYAN SHESHADRI.

The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, of Bombay, India, whose addresses before the Evangelical Alliance have constituted such an attraction, and who is to speak this evening at the First Presbyterian Church, deserves to be ranked among Chicago's most interesting visitors. He is a native Hindoo, a Mahratta Brahmin, and therefore of the highest caste. Having become convinced of the truth of Christianity, about thirty years ago, he boldly avowed his conversion, although that step was the sacrifice by him of every earthly prospect. He was baptized in 1843, and soon after began to preach the Gospel openly among his countrymen in Bombay. For many years past he has had under his care an extensive mission field of many hundred miles, embracing the cities of Indapur and Jalna, and many smaller towns. He was at first opposed by all the native authorities, and every effort made to silence him and secure his banishment. Under English law, however, this was of course impossible. At length his own character and acquirements, and evident charity and usefulness, not only conquered this opposition, but won for him universal esteem and influence. In addition to his religious labors, he has lectured to all classes upon scientific subjects, having procured philosophical apparatus from England for that purpose. He has projected a model village for his poorer countrymen, and obtained from one of the native Princes a grant of land for that object, which shall be rent free for twenty-five years. His wife, also one of the fruits of the Bombay mission, a most devoted Christian woman, has always rendered him most valuable assistance. She has proved herself competent to supervise successfully farming operations upon an extended scale, and her practical ability has thus been of the greatest service when, as in times of war, their large mission has been dependent upon the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Sheshadri and his noble wife. Great success has attended his labors among his countrymen for many years.

Mr. Sheshadri was invited to visit Scotland last spring, and to be present also at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at New York. At these meetings, as might be expected, he has formed a central figure. No such representative of Hindoo Christianity, no such representative of the fruits of Christian missions in India has ever been seen among us.

He speaks English faultlessly, and is marked everywhere by a most refined manner. His native costume, which he continues to wear upon all occasions, naturally adds to the interest with which he is regarded. The meeting to-night will afford to the Christian people of Chicago an opportunity of learning of the position of Christianity in India from one of her own sons, and one of rare education and eloquence.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

Particulars of Their Release.

Fort Sill, Indian Ter. (Oct. 13), Correspondence of the St. Louis Times.

In accordance with a summons from the agents, a large number of the Kiowas, headed by their Chiefs and accompanied by many of their women and children, assembled on Wednesday in front of the Adjutant's office. At 10 o'clock there was a large assembly, including Indians, officers, and the citizens. When Gov. Davis had taken his seat, Satanta and Big Tree were marched between a file of the guard from the Post guard-house, and Gen. Davidson, pointing them seats close to himself, ordered the guard to return.

Gov. Davis arose, and said he would now read a letter which, since Monday's council, had been addressed him by Gov. Smith, representing the United States Government, but that he did not want it interpreted to the Indians:

AGENCY OF THE KIOWAS AND COMANCHES, INDIAN TERRITORY, Oct. 8, 1873.

His Excellency, E. J. Davis, Governor of Texas:

SIR: Referring to the council held by yourself with the Kiowas and Comanches on the 6th inst., which resulted, contrary to the hopes and expectations of the Kiowas, in the further detention of their Chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, I have the honor to invite your attention to the following facts in the case:

These prisoners were turned over to the authorities of Texas two years ago by direction of the President, to be dealt with according to the law for their crimes against the State, and, after the conviction of murder, the sentence of death was, at the earnest request of the Government, commuted by yourself to that of imprisonment. By some misunderstanding as to the conditions on which you would be willing to release them, persons, the Government, through the Secretary of the Interior and by the authority of the President, sent to the Kiowas a promise, through their superintendent and agent, that these Chiefs should be released about April 1, 1873, on condition of the continued good behavior of their tribe.

Owing to the popular feeling resulting from the trouble with the Modocs, it was deemed best to postpone their release until a future time, and during the six months since this promise has been past due, the tribe has been kept quiet with great difficulty until you should come to Fort Sill.

The Kiowas accepted in good faith the terms offered them by the Government; they returned their captives, brought in their stolen stock, and ceased raiding in Texas from the day after their entry into the agreement. They have also frequently restrained the Comanches, and are known to have stopped raiding parties among them, by killing their horses, whipping them, and compelling their return. The proof on this point is ample. There is no reasonable doubt that the Kiowas have observed the conditions imposed upon them with scrupulous fidelity. In addition to the testimony of the agent and employes, I have the statement of Gen. Davidson, the post commander at the Kiowa agency, that he is satisfied, upon inquiry, that the Kiowas have kept their promise. The pillage and murders in Texas during the past summer have been committed largely by the Comanches. They do not deny it, and I propose to take measures at once to punish them by compelling the surrender of the guilty parties.

Your statement to them yesterday that these Chiefs are your prisoners, and not in the control of the President, while are entirely correct,—cannot be satisfactorily explained to them.

They do not understand the nature of our Government sufficiently to see how it can be that the President of the United States is unable to direct his own military forces, now holding these prisoners.

I had hoped that my demand upon the Comanches yesterday, to deliver up their raiders, would have secured several guilty persons, to take the place of Satanta and Big Tree, and thus have secured this day, on your terms substantially, the release of these Chiefs; but in this I am disappointed. The Comanches have not come in. The Kiowas are disheartened, and have lost faith in the Government, and cannot be rallied so as to bring any power of force or sentiment upon the Comanches. The Comanches are not likely to comply with my demand without the use of compulsion in some form; this will require a few days, since I have reason to fear that the Kiowas will join the Comanches on the war-path almost immediately, giving as their reason that they have lost faith in the Government. Then we are obliged to fight them, and it will necessarily be done with the misgiving that the Indians, themselves are not altogether in fault. In view of these facts I have most respectfully to request, on behalf of the Government, that you will deliver over to me these two Indians, in order to enable the Government to fulfil its solemn pledges; and in return for them I hereby agree, in the name of the Government, either to return these Chiefs, or others equal to them into your hands, if at any time the Kiowas shall again raid into Texas. I furthermore agree that in order to secure certain information as to whether the Kiowas actually keep the peace or not, I will procure a roll-call of every male member of the tribe over 16 years of age, with such frequency as to make it impossible for a warrior to be absent from the reservation without the fact being known; and this roll shall be subject to your inspection, and made to be reliable evidence as to the daily avocation of these Kiowas.

The Comanches shall be reduced to the same daily inspection as soon as possible, with the force which the Government has at its command. I also pledge the Government to use its force to compel the Comanches to surrender not less than five of the recent raiders of their tribe to take the place of Satanta and Big Tree, and also to increase the guarantee of safety by increasing the patrol along the border of Texas.

Acknowledging fully your control over these prisoners, and disclaiming any responsibility on your part for the misunderstanding as to the terms of their release, I appeal to the courtesy of the Chief Executive of Texas to relieve the embarrassment of the Government; and I am the more earnest in this appeal because of my sincere convictions that the interests of your State, and the protection of life and property for your citizens, will be far better promoted by the surrender of the prisoners under the above guarantees than by their further detention.

With Satanta and Big Tree released there are at most but two additional fighting men, and I believe all the Kiowas will be saved from fighting at all. If they are not released, I fear and expect that we shall have to fight all the Kiowas except these two. The end, of course, is not doubtful, the Indians sooner or later will be subdued or destroyed, but meanwhile abandonment of property, pillage, suffering, and murder are inevitable along the border; the lives of many officers and soldiers will be sacrificed, and the country disgraced by an Indian war originating in its own bad faith.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Governor then read his letter in reply to Commissioner Smith, asking if, in addition to the action proposed in the Commissioner's letter, he was to understand the Government would also enforce the delivery of the stolen stock.

Commissioner Smith's reply was that this was the intention, and that the troops would be put in motion for the carrying out of this purpose as soon as possible.

The Governor then turned to Interpreter McCusker and said: "Tell Satanta and Big Tree to stand up." "Satanta and Big Tree, since I spoke to you on Monday, the Government of the United States, through Commissioner Smith, has offered to be responsible for the delivery of the raiding Comanches, doing that which I required you to do. The Government promises this to enable Satanta and Big Tree to go to their tribe. Because the Government has promised this, it is not my wish to put them in the embarrassing position of breaking faith with them. You have heard what I demanded on Monday, and what I then demanded on the part of the State of Texas, the Government of the United States now demands. Now, Satanta and Big Tree, when you go to your tribe, see, what I demand and what the Government demands is done. Let your people keep good faith and all will be well. Otherwise the Government will turn you over to me again, together with other Indians of your tribe who violate these conditions. Now, Satanta and Big Tree, remember what I have said and go to your tribe."

Commissioner Smith—"Hold for one moment. You see now what a load you have placed on my shoulders. The Governor was going to hold Satanta and Big Tree until it was seen you did what was right, and I had promised that you will do what is right without holding them. I am not going to talk long to you, but remember the Government may again arrest you, and will enforce the surrender of the Comanches who have murdered and pillaged in Texas this last summer. I should feel ashamed to go down to Texas or back to Washington if you do not keep this promise. I want to see you this afternoon in council at the agency. Some of you, too, have horses got in Texas; perhaps you are riding some of them right here. Now, let me see how many you'll bring in this afternoon."

Satanta here threw his arms around Gov. Davis and hugged him like a grizzly bear for several seconds. The two Chiefs then mingled with their people, among the wildest joy and excitement. As they were going off the officer of the day shouted out if there were not some things in the guard-house belonging to Satanta which he would like to take along. The interpreter replied, "He says no, thank you, you can keep his Saratoga."

Toward evening the Commissioner made a formal demand of the Comanches to have five of their number who raided in Texas this summer brought into the post to-morrow, and warned them not to fail. That they will comply, no one here believes; as things now stand, a winter campaign seems inevitable.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.—The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows met here to-day, with a very full attendance. The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. will assemble in this city on Wednesday morning.

THE COUNCIL.

City-Treasurer Gage Invites an Investigation of His Affairs.

Salary of Tax Commissioner---The Aerial Ladders---Petitions and Orders.

The Council met yesterday evening, the Acting-Mayor in the chair. All the Aldermen were present except Messrs. Bowen, McGennis, McAvoy, Schmitz, Clowry, Powell, Sweet, Kehoe, Schaffner, Carney, Ogden and Brandt.

Ald. McGrath said since all the business before the Council had been finished up; since Mr. Bond had been nominated for Mayor and the city officers would probably be re-appointed; since the Tilley plan had been adopted, and everybody was happy, he moved the Council adjourn and go over and see Mr. Gage.

The motion was lost—yeas, 5; nays, 22.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for a sewer on Lake street, from Johnson street to Centre avenue; for a sidewalk on both sides of Clay street; a remonstrance against running a fireless locomotive on Milwaukee avenue, from Augusta street to North avenue, signed by the property owners on the street; for sidewalks on Oakley street, from Milwaukee avenue to Park; and on Coblentz street, from Leavitt to Oakley.

THE CITY TREASURER.

The following communication was presented, and referred to the Finance Committee:

GENTLEMEN: As there have been various speeches made, and rumors afloat detrimental to me as a public officer, I most respectfully ask that your body, through a proper committee, would examine my accounts as City Treasurer, to make an official report of the same. Most respectfully, D. A. GAGE.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to report how much money was assessed for opening Hurlbut street to Clybourn avenue; how much had been expended; how much was in the hands of the Board, and how much more was required to open the street.

An order directing the Board to prepare an ordinance for widening the river on the north side of Harrison street and the west side of the river, so the building of the bridge could go on as rapidly as possible, was referred to the Board.

An order empowering the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners to rent as an engine-house the barn in the rear of No. 744 South Halsted for $35 per month was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

CITY OFFICERS.

The Comptroller reported he had paid C. N. Holden as Tax-Commissioner for the months of July, August, and September.

The Board of Police submitted Madame Uda's proposition to sell the city the right to use her aerial ladders, thinking the price high, but considering the invention a valuable one. It was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., reported an ordinance allowing the Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company to continue using a certain side-track connected with its works. It was laid over.

The Council adjourned.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Goldsmith Maid's Trot Against Time—Other Local Turf Attractions This Week—Billiard and Base Ball News.

To-morrow afternoon, unless the weather interposes an obstacle at present unlooked for, Goldsmith Maid will be trotted against time under the auspices of the Dexter Park Club, and pushed to the top of her speed to beat her record of 2:16¾. This race, since its mention in THE TRIBUNE, has been the subject of considerable speculation with the sporting fraternity, and the probability is that a great deal of money will be wagered on it. We have heard of no bets either way as yet, however. Those who gamble on speed doubtless prefer to wait until they note the condition of the Maid. Doble promises that he will do the best he can to send her along as fast as she can go, if she is in the right condition, and will be accompanied by a running horse, so that she may have something to contend against. In addition to the race against time, there will be another attraction at Dexter Park to-morrow, in the shape of a trot for a purse between Gloster, Bashaw, Jr., and Bodine, provided the owner of the latter horse will let him start, and there appears to be no valid reason why he should refuse. In case he declines, however, Mollie Morris or Mila Caldwell will start with the other horses, and they are just as fast as Bodine. The matinee will be the most attractive one of the season, and deserving of generous patronage. Those attending in carriages can enter the park through the Halsted street gate, and we would suggest that gentlemen accompanied by ladies take them to the ladies' stand, from which an excellent view of the races can be obtained.

The managers of the Dexter Park Club are making arrangements for a free-for-all race for a purse of $1,000, to come off on Saturday afternoon. The following horses will be at liberty by that time, and will in all probability enter: Bashaw, Mollie Morris, Mila C., Brother Jonathan, Badger Girl, Ella Wright, Little Mac, Mollie, and Bodine. Several of them are now in the city, and the absent ones are not very far away. Goldsmith Maid and Gloster, of course, will be excluded from the race, but some arrangement may be made whereby they can appear and add to the attraction of the day. If the race is definitely agreed upon, the entries will close at the Pacific Hotel on Thursday evening. A running race between Lady Fairfield and Regent would not be out of place on Saturday, and would be a close and exciting contest, if matched.

Those who contemplate attending the races should procure their tickets down town, and avoid delay at the park. The management will put them on sale at such places of public resort as the principal hotels, Foley's, and "Brown's."

BILLIARDS.

Kingsbury Music Hall will be fitted up in comfortable shape for the three-ball tournament, which is to begin on the 10th of next month under the management of Messrs. Foley and Geary. An architect has been provided with a plan of the hall and instructed to put up circular tiers of seats, so that every one may have a full view of the games.

Maurice Daly has been written to by Chicago friends to accept Slosson's proposition to play a match at the three-ball game. They think it would be a good one for him. His answer is anxiously awaited, as it is believed it will contain an acceptance.

Slosson said yesterday that he was ready at any time to play his old antagonist, Bessunger, a game of French for $250 or $500 a side, before the tournament commences. John has been playing remarkable billiards of late, and will certainly not back down from the match if the money can be raised.

THE TOLLESTON CLUB.

The Tolleston Shooting Club assembled yesterday afternoon at the hall of the Open Board of Trade, for the purpose of devising means for paying off the indebtedness on their property at Tolleston, which is now in the hands of the Sheriff. As only thirteen members made their appearance, and sixteen being required to constitute a quorum, the meeting adjourned until next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BASE BALL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Base Ball Association at Nos. 149 and 151 Madison street, on Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock sharp. It is hoped that every stockholder will be present, as matters of great importance will be discussed, and the meeting will have to decide questions of vital interest to the Association and our national game.

PERSONAL.

James Cusick, of New York, an old trainer of the prize-fighting fraternity, arrived in the city yesterday, on his way to Denver, whither he goes for the purpose of removing John C. Heenan to St. Paul for the benefit of his health. It is understood that the "Benecia Boy" is fast decaying from lung-disease, and is not long for this world.

INSANE-HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

Dr. Ben C. Miller, in reply to a request of County-Attorney Root to furnish some information relative to the County Insane Asylum at Jefferson, to be used in the attempt to secure for that institution a bequest made by the late Jonathan Burr to an insane asylum to be founded in the northern part of Illinois, says the resolution of the Board of Supervisors contemplating the erection of the building was offered by Supervisor Hass in 1869. The contract was let Aug. 13, 1869, and the work accepted Sept. 22, 1870, the building occupied Dec. 10, 1870. At the opening there were 128 patients. From Dec. 10, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871, there were admitted 172; in 1872, 109; to May 1, 1873, 55; total, 459. Discharged relieved in 1871, 22; in 1872, 25; up to May, 1873, 5; total, 52. May 1, 1873, there were about 260 patients, leaving 147 transferred to State asylums, with which class the record of the discharged and released is very favorable, being about 11 per cent. The building had six wards, with two nurses to each one, with bathrooms, etc. The physician in charge is fully competent. The facilities for treatment compare with those in any State institution. No expense has been spared to give patients the advantages of the most recent discoveries of medical science.

A BLOODY RECONCILIATION.

A Queer Affair in the North Division—A Hard-Hearted Father Reconciled to His Daughter's Lover Under Very Peculiar Circumstances.

A few months ago, John Bikus and his family, consisting of himself, his wife, and three children, arrived in this city, direct from one of the German provinces. They have experienced the many visicitudes that make the first years of the residence of an emigrant in a new country dreary enough.

The family occupy two rooms in the second story of a tenement that stands isolated from other houses, on Burling street, near the North Branch. An ornament of the household is a young girl, about 18 years of age, whose waywardness has been the cause of much trouble. Soon after the family arrived in this city, the daughter was taken into the house of a wealthy gentleman who lives on Clark street, near Fullerton avenue, as a servant. Here she became acquainted with a young German named Fritz Drogmund, who lived with the same gentleman, and served in the capacity of coachman. The two soon became quite intimate, and frequently attended dances together. Fritz, it appears, induced the young girl to promise to become his wife. Soon after the betrothal it was discovered by their mistress that an illicit intercourse was going on between her two servants, and, upon the young girl's father being informed of it, he burst into a violent passion, and took his daughter home, and forbid her to receive further attention from Drogmund. Mary promised submission, and seemed repentant; but it was subsequently learned by her father that after she had been brought home she repeatedly saw Drogmund.

On Sunday afternoon Mary started out to go to church, as she said. Her father entertained suspicions that this was a pretense for meeting Drogmund. He informed his wife of his suspicion, and told her he would follow her. He pursued his daughter to the church, to which she had said she was going, and which she passed by. Near the north end of Lincoln Park, on Clark street, she met Fritz Drogmund. As soon as Bikus caught sight of Drogmund, he ran up to him and demanded him to leave his daughter. The young man refused, and was backed up in his refusal by the girl. A few words passed between the parties, when Bikus struck Drogmund over the head with a short stick he held in his hand. Drogmund, although stunned, jumped at Bikus, and attempted to knock him down. Bikus, being powerful, soon had Drogmund prostrate, and was beating him unmercifully, when his daughter took hold of him to pull him off. As she leaned down her lover made an effort to strike Bikus with a dirk-knife, but instead struck Mary on the back of the neck. The cut was a serious one, and the blood spurted freely. The young girl sank upon the ground motionless, and their passion being cooled by concern for the young girl, the two men left off fighting and went to her assistance. Quite a crowd of people had collected in the vicinity, but policemen formed no portion of it. The two men, apparently reconciled, procured a wagon, and took the young girl to her home. Dr. Tuttle attended her, and found the wound to be a serious one, but not necessarily fatal. Yesterday afternoon the girl was decided to be out of danger.

Since the occurrence of the affray, Bikus has become reconciled to the objectionable lover, and the latter will probably become a permanent inmate of the household of Bikus, when Mary shall have recovered.

A Lake View policeman arrived on the scene of the affray soon after the parties had gone away, but made no effort to effect their arrest, and it was just as well that he did not.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

A Variety of Unimportant Business Transacted Yesterday.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. All the members were present except Commissioners Singer, Roelle, and Crawford.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communication was received from the Committee of the Supervisors of Jo Daviess, asking Cook County to join with them in contesting the constitutionality of the Railroad Aid law of 1869, which, together with a similar one from Will County, was referred to the Judiciary Committee and County Attorney.

The Town of Lemont asked for $500 to help in the building of a bridge in that town.

A number of bills were read and referred, and several others were ordered paid.

The Committee on Finance reported that, as requested by the Wilmington Coal Company, contractors for supplying coal, an advance of $6,000 had been made to them, the Company giving ample security. The action was approved.

THE STATE ASSESSMENT.

The Committees on Finance and Equalization of Taxes, to whom was referred the preamble and resolution of Commissioner Harrison in regard to the valuation of Cook County as equalized by the State Board, and the subject of county levy for 1873, reported that they have consulted with the County Attorney, and report as a substitute the following expression of opinion:

That there is no reason why a tax-payer who feels the State levy to be wrong should therefore contest the whole State and county levy, for a tax-payer may pay his county tax and yet contest the State tax.

And we further report that in view of all the burdens heaped upon the people this year we think that the county levy to be made for the year 1873 should be as small as the most necessary demands of the county require.

The report was agreed to.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Public Buildings recommended that the contract for painting and glazing the new jail be let to Thomas Nelson for $5,890. The motion was agreed to.

It was ordered that $10,000 be paid to W. C. Deakman, and $3,550 to Boyd & Buffton, on account of work done on the jail.

Three thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars were ordered paid to Alexander White, and $2,867 to Agnew & McDermott for work at the Insane Asylum.

Mr. Clough said the Judges of election in the Ninth Precinct of the Ninth Ward were not acting. He moved that in their place N. Hanbery, Jerry Ryan, and H. Reinberg be substituted.

The motion was agreed to.

Proposals were received for the potatoes required at the County Agent's. C. F. Periolat offered to furnish them at 95 and 98 cents a bushel; F. Boerner at $1.20 a bushel; F. Dickenson & Co. at $1.40, and another bidder at $1.50.

The bids were referred, and the Board adjourned till Thursday.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual Convention of the National Board of Trade will begin in Kingsbury's Music Hall this morning. This is an important body, comprising delegates from all parts of the country, and the proceedings will be watched with interest. The following subjects will be discussed:

1. Department of Commerce; 2. Department of Trade; 3. American Shipping Interest; 4. Reform of the Currency; 5. Transportation Facilities; 6. Railroad Transportation; 7. Canadian Reciprocity; 8. Obstructions to Navigation in Canadian Waters; 9. National Bankrupt Law; 10. National Banking; 11. National Banking Law; 12. State Debts; 13. Bureau of Internal Improvements; 14. Tariff Duties on Imports; 15. Exports of Spirits; 16. Capitation Taxes on Immigrants; 17. National Quarantine Regulations; 18. Lake Coasting Trade; 19. Reciprocal Trade Relations with Spanish-American Colonies; 20. American Centennial Anniversary; 21. State Interference in Municipal Affairs; 22. Registration of Firms; 23. Uniformity of Manufacturing Laws; 24. Mississippi River Levees; 25. Reorganization of the Indian Territory; 26. Postal Rates; 27. Postal Telegraph; 28. Uniformity in Weights and Measures.

A Huge Scheme.

The fourth gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky comes off Dec. 2. One million five hundred thousand dollars will be distributed in prizes, the largest being $250,000. For full particulars see big advertisement in THE TRIBUNE next Saturday.

THE EXPOSITION.

Only About 10,000 People Present Yesterday.

The Wonderful Printing Telegraph Instrument—To-Day's Musical Programme.

Several persons seated around the mute inglorious fountain yesterday afternoon, were treated to a sensation, as a tall, gaunt figure fell gasping on the seat. His eyes were hollow, and his gray locks were glued together with perspiration, while his parched and bloodless lips were slightly ajar. He was muttering incoherently about something being found. Patiently watching, the spectators elicited information from him. "I have sought it," said he, "for fifty years, through toil and tribulation. Often, half-starved, have I spent the midnight hour before a fireless grate, pondering over it. And now it is found, and by another. Alas! Alas! My life's labor is lost."

"What has been found?" exclaimed the spectators together?"

"PERPETUAL MOTION,"

replied the gasping man. "It has been found by another."

"Who is the fortunate finder?" eagerly asked one. "Where is it?" cried another. "Tell about it," they exclaimed together, in a tone of interest.

"It is the man who is playing on the St. Louis pianos," gasped the poor old victim of a wasted life. "I've been down here every day, seeking for new hints to fix my theory, and I've watched him closely. He has been playing ever since I came in on the first day the same old air he is playing now. He will never cease. There is perpetual motion. He has found what I have failed to find."

The spectators, convinced from their own observations of the truth of the remark, gave one sigh of pity, and removed to a distant part of the building.

THE HALF-ORPHANS.

"Is it true," queried the reporter of the Secretary, "as I have heard, that half the Orphan Asylum is down here to-day?"

"No, sir," said Mr. Reynolds, "it's the Half-Orphan Asylum, numbering about thirty-six specimens, with attendants."

"Does that represent all the half-orphans in the city?" pursued the reporter, anxious to confute the statements frequently made by inebriates to Mr. Banyon in excuse of their deserted appearance.

"No, sir," said Mr. Reynolds, "but all who want to, come here."

"Are you going to admit all the other charitable institutions free of charge?" added the reporter.

"Some will probably be so accommodated."

"Lunatic Asylums?" suggested the reporter, hesitatingly.

"Not the incurable ones, of course, or dangerous, or violent patients," said Mr. Reynolds.

"In that case the Chicago police force will have to pay to enter, will it not? The members of this Asylum are generally thought to be the most dangerous and violent to be found."

POOR "ZENOBIA."

The Secretary pondered over this proposition, and remarked that the Art Gallery would furnish information of a more edifying nature. And so it did. "Zenobia" in her eloquent pride was carefully enclosed on six sides with a box. "Why is this thus?" asked the man in search of news.

"Poor Zenobia," replied a gentleman of benign appearance, "she advanced too close to the profanum vulgus, and her toes were fearfully discolored with finger-marks in no time. Mr. Potter Palmer thought conviction on the part of the vulgus dearly purchased at the expense of "Zenobia's" toes. So he is boxing her up."

"To remove her from the public view?"

"No, she merely takes what you might call a 'back seat.' She stands aloof, like Juno on Olympus. The crowd can see her, but she is beyond the reach of their profanation."

"And her toes?"

"They were cleaned early this morning with alcohol. It removed the uncleanness left by the mob very readily. Alcohol is very useful if rightly applied, you perceive."

"EUREKA."

The reporter paused before a drawing of a stately edifice, exquisitely drawn in sepia. It took but a second to recognize the harmonious outlines of the Court-House of the Future, whose "re-entrant angles" were numerically equalled only by its re-entrances into the "lucky 18," the "lucky 9," the "lucky 49," etc. Mr. Tilley has retouched it by deepening the shadows and lightening up some of the lights. The fountain in the court-yard throws great discredit upon that in the Exposition Building, besides a jet of crayon water. The plan deserves, and will probably have, a conspicuous place before the door of the south room of the art hall. It was yesterday the centre of admiration.

THOSE PEARS.

Mention was made a day or two ago of the experiences of a young man of Dumfries, Va., who examined the Exposition from a Virginian standpoint. It appears that the watermelon he wanted to raid upon was a California pear. The mistake was a pardonable one, for the pears were large enough to give rise to such an error.

Yesterday was a bad day to see the Exposition. There were not more than 10,000 people there at one time, and one could look round without being crushed to death. Mondays and Fridays are the best days to go. They mean quiet and comfort.

A WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT.

The Western Electric Manufacturing Company, of No. 220 East Kinzie street, have on exhibition several of what they term "Gray's Printing Telegraph Instruments," for use on private lines. On inquiry, we find that hundreds of them are in use all over the country, and the Company is still behind its orders for them.

This wonderful little instrument, occupying hardly as much space as a small clock, prints its messages at the rate of thirty to forty words per minute, on a narrow strip of paper. The noise made by the wonder is less than that of a sewing-machine, while its beauty of construction makes it highly ornamental.

The gentleman in charge kindly explained to our reporter the method of sending telegrams upon it, and the writer is satisfied, as the result of his experiments, that any one can learn to use it in a few minutes.

The letters are all engraved on the rim of a delicate wheel, about the size of a quarter silver dollar. Under this runs the paper, while over it is a little felt ink roller, which inks the types, or letters, as the wheel revolves.

Two rows of buttons, in front, on the base, are marked with the letters and such pauses as are needed,—comma, period, etc.

To write upon it, you press down one button, which starts the letter-wheel of your own, and of all other instruments connected with it, revolving rapidly. Now press down in succession the marked buttons, as slowly or as rapidly as you desire, and every instrument, wherever located, prints your message.

And, at whatever speed you write or print, as the paper only moves a certain distance after each letter, the message is always perfectly spaced and printed.

It is not necessary that you should be present, even, when a message is being sent to you. The paper is started, controlled, and printed upon by your correspondent at a distance, and when you return to your office after an absence, you find your message printed and awaiting your attention.

There is no clock-work, weight, or spring; the whole thing is moved by the invisible sprite—electricity—and that with a speed and accuracy that is marvelous.

We learn that these instruments are in use by manufacturers, connecting their factories and offices; by merchants, between stores and warehouses, and between offices and dwellings. The wires are stretched over the house-tops and on poles, running all distances, from 2 miles to 40, and the little fairies are printing their messages of business and pleasure all around us.

Among the ten thousand wonders of the Great Exposition, none, to the writer, is more wonderful than this little messenger of civilization.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC.

The following programme will be performed by Hoffman's Orchestra to-day:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Deutscher Kaiser" ... Eikoff
2. Overture—"Konig von Yvetot" ... Adam
3. Selection aus "Pariser Leben" ... Offenbach
4. Waltzes—"Neu Wein" (auf verlangen) ... Strauss
5. Potpourri—"Deutsche Lieder" ... Herrmann
6. Overture—"Chanfleuri" ... Offenbach
7. Polka—"Grenadier" ... Beyer
8. Selection aus "Satanella" ... Balfe
9. Galop—"Berliner Pferdebahn" ... Arndt

EVENING.

1. March—"Heil, Amerika" ... Neidhardt
2. Overture—"Der Ehern Pferd" ... Auber
3. Potpourri aus "66" ... Offenbach
4. Polka—"Die Schlittenfahrt" ... Jullien
5. Selection aus "Maritana" ... Wallace
6. Overture—"Concertante" ... Hoffmann
7. Quadrille—"America" ... Jullien
8. Potpourri—"Minstrel Lieder" ... Hoffmann
9. Galop—"Mit Dampf" ... Strauss

ACTS, NOT WORDS.

How Mrs. Smith Got Even with Her Neighbor, Mr. Cocoran.

Elizabeth Smith don't talk much, but she saws wood. This is an Egyptian metaphor, and is a very forcible way of stating the fact that Mrs. S., like our worthy President, is addicted to short speeches, but when her dander is "riz," her intimate friends withdraw to a respectful distance. This great natural curiosity, a woman of few words, is cursed with an uncongenial neighbor. His name is Cocoran. He and Mrs. Smith are such near neighbors that their door-steps join. They both sing "Thou art so (disagreeably) near and yet so far." Mr. Cocoran has fallen into the innocent habit of going out on his door-steps, where Mrs. Smith, surnamed The Mute, cannot fail to hear him and humming to himself little couplets like this:

> There was a woman named Smith,
> Whose head I'd cut off in a jif, etc.

Or seeing some urchin passing, he would stop him, and intimate to him in very forcible language that he would delight in playing Nero and pick a jewsharp while the home of the Smith family was burning to the ground. All these things, and many more equally insulting and unbearable, were uttered by Cocoran, when he knew that Mrs. Smith was peeping through the shutters. Let no one think that, because the heroine is not an adept in chopping logic, she can't use a hatchet with as much facility as the Father of her Country; or because she does not make striking arguments that she can't drive a nail. This is an error her wicked neighbor fell into, and he now rues the day when he laid himself open to the summary vengeance of a noiseless female. He forgot about the eccentric way deep waters have of taking their time to run. When he returned from the labors of the day, he was amazed and grieved to find his door had been securely nailed up. He then, too late, repented his rashness in provoking the ire of Mrs. Smith, and came to the conclusion that the only thing left for him to do was to kick his neighbor's door down, which he proceeded to do, interspersing his kicks with side remarks of his intention to compel "old" Smith (meaning Mrs. S.'s husband) to take a cup of poisoned hemlock. These bon mots of Cocoran induced Mrs. Smith to call the watchman, and the consequence was that the actors of this play descended to the realities of life and the Police Court. Banyon gave them words of fatherly advice, and dismissed them all on payment of costs.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Elisha Smith, of Liverpool, is at the Pacific.

S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, is at the Pacific.

J. F. Wood, of Cincinnati, is at the Gardner.

James L. Flint, of New York, is at the Gardner.

Hugh McLennon, of Montreal, is at the Pacific.

Frederick Frawley, of Philadelphia, is at the Gardner.

Gen. H. M. Chase, of San Francisco, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. O. J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

Thomas White, Jr., of the Montreal *Gazette*, is at the Pacific.

J. C. Gault, General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Pacific.

Russell Sage, Jr., Superintendent of the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Railroad, is at the Pacific.

Alonzo M. Griffin, the crazy stenographer, of whom mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was sent to his home, in Hillsdale, Michigan, yesterday morning.

The following have been the amounts paid in for interest by David A. Gage, while City Treasurer: April 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871, $64,829; in January, 1872, $36,000; in November, 1872, $30,000. Total, $130,829.

Charles Hurd, for eleven years one of the most popular conductors on the Hyde Park trains, is about to go upon another run of the same railroad, to the regret of the regular passengers on the Illinois Central suburban trains.

A course of eight lectures will be given at the Hospital for Women and Children by Dr. Mary Thompson, beginning Oct. 28. Nurses and young women who desire to know how to take care of the sick are invited. Tickets for the course, $5.

Last evening the Grand Pacific Hotel was animated by the presence of a large number of the delegates to the Convention of the National Board of Trade, to be held in Music Hall to-day, at 12 o'clock. Parlor No. 1 was occupied by the delegates of the Chicago Board of Trade, where they received the delegates from other cities. An orchestra occupied a place in the promenade hall, and played music that made the crowded office mirthful.

After the adjournment of the Board of Police yesterday, a "star chamber" session was held to hear the report of Superintendent Washburn relative to the good conduct of Officer Hatch, of the First Precinct. In consideration of his having secured about $2,500 worth of stolen goods which were likely to have been lost but for his sagacity and coolness, the Board promoted him to the regular force without waiting the completion of his sixty days' probation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Gen. Van Buren, ex-Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, has arrived here from Europe.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 20.—Prof. Coy, of Normal, has received the appointment as Principal of the Hughes School, Cincinnati, O., and will enter on his duties there soon.

AURORA, Ill., Oct 20.—George O. Fish, Deputy Sheriff, a resident of Aurora for many years, and an efficient officer, was taked quite suddenly ill this morning with congestion of the brain. But slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Lunches will be served during the week from 11:30 to 3 o'clock at No. 108 Madison street, by the ladies connected with the Church of the Redeemer.

The prize-fighters, seconds, referees, and spectators, were all up yesterday before Scully, and their case was continued till next Thursday

The Kankakee ticket agent of the Illinois Central Railroad sold 340 tickets yesterday to persons attending the Exposition, and it wasn't a good day for excursions either.

The ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church are serving lunches at No. 172 Madison street between 11½ and 2½ o'clock every day. The full bill of fare is only half a dollar.

Frank Flick is a boy 12 years old, who stole a horse from a Mrs. Johnson, who lives on cottage Grove avenue, and sold it for two dollars. He was sent to the House of Correction yesterday morning by Justice Banyon.

Justice Scully yesterday showed the absurdity of the city ordinance in regard to lamp-posts. The punishment is the same for a boy who climbs one and does it no injury and for a man who takes a sledge-hammer and breaks it to pieces.

Joseph Donnelly is an habitual loafer. The depot of the Northwestern Railway seems to be his favorite camping-ground. He has been fined several times, but it has done no good, and now Joseph can learn thrifty ways at the Bridewell.

Thomas Cosgrove and William Horace stole a horse-blanket from Mr. C. C. Cole, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and were caught with it in their possession. Justice Sculley examined them yesterday, and held them to the Criminal Court in $300 bail each.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Illinois meets to-morrow morning in the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of Adams and La Salle streets, to hold its seventh annual session. Fifty subordinate lodges will be represented.

A special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE states that the schooner Lizzie Throop, of Chicago, struck a pier yesterday near South Haven and sank, all on board being drowned except two. The vessel was owned by Mr. Murray, of this city.

The Board of Police met as usual yesterday afternoon, all present. The case of Officer Thomas Cannon, charged with inattention to duty and disobedience of orders, was taken up, and he was found guilty, but let off with a reprimand. The Secretary then presented a communication of the Board of Underwriters relative to the trial of the aerial ladder of Mrs. Scott-Uda's, which was of the most flattering character, earnestly urging the adoption of the ladder by the city authorities. The Board then determined to make a report recommending the purchase of the right to build and use the ladder to the Common Council, but estimating the price as somewhat high. The Board accepted the proposition of Field, Leiter & Co. to furnish blankets at the rate of $1.04¼ per pound, and, owing to the illness of President Cleveland, then adjourned.

There will be a vocal and instrumental concert in Simpson Chapel, on Bonfield street, north of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, this evening. Exercise will be conducted by the Rev. A. Wakeman, pastor of the Brighton Methodist Episcopal Church.

Yesterday afternoon Samuel Ellison, a letter-carrier, was arrested by R. J. Blattner, assistant to Special Agent N. R. Hawley, for robbing the mails. At the time of his arrest, Ellison was playing billiards at Forhan's hall, under the West Side Post-Office. He was taken to the South Side office, and there searched by Special Agent N. R. Hawley, who found upon his person three letters which Ellison says belonged to parties that he could not find, but had neglected to return to the office. There was also found upon him a sum of money which Blattner claims as belonging to him, having put it in letters himself, for the purpose of detecting Ellison. The young man denies that he is guilty, and asserts that the money was his own, and that he can prove where he got it. He is confined in the County Jail, and will be taken before Commissioner Hoyne for examination to-day.

BLOOMINGTON ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 20.—Alfred A. Arick, of Cairo, a witness in Cobb, Christy & Co.'s grain cases, on trial here, died suddenly of heart-disease this morning.

It was determined by the City Council to-day to dig a test well between Bloomington and Normal to determine the water supply. It is the intention of the city to build water-works as soon as practicable.

The Only One in The United States of the Kind.

Such is Dorr's Nos. 77 and 79 Clark street. It is one of the finest ladies' and gentlemen's restaurants and oyster-houses in the West. It is fitted up with that elegance and comfort which makes one feel he is at home. You can order from the bill of fare, oysters—raw, fried, stewed; meats and game; fruit, pastry, tea and coffee, for 35 cents. You can well exclaim "How dat was I dond know." When you are hungry for oysters in the night time, go to Dorr's; it is the most retired and cozy place in the city and he keeps open all night. In addition thereto, Mr. Dorr has fine rooms in suits and single.

A Big Stove Establishment.

The large building on the North Pier, so plainly seen from Michigan avenue or the top of the Exposition Building, is the warehouse of Rathbone, Sard & Co., extensive manufacturers of stoves, whose office and salesroom is at Nos. 38 and 40 Lake street. They carry a stock of 200 tons repairs—a great convenience to those who use or deal in their stoves.

Bargains in Real Estate.

B. F. Clarke & Co., No. 122 LaSalle street, have two tracts of choice property, one 40 acres and one 24 acres, near the depots at Washington Heights; also, tract 21¼ acres near Hawthorne, and one of 20 acres near Clyde, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., at such prices and upon such liberal terms as make them desirable investments for capitalists, and with proper handling will yield 50 per cent profit to purchasers during next season.

A Drummer Dead-Beat.

It was seemingly but a charitable act of that Utica drummer who, driving from one country village to another the other day, and passing a woman on the road carrying a heavy carpet-bag, gave her a seat in his buggy. But the Utica drummer changed his mind when the indignant and slightly wrathful husband of that woman came galloping down the road with a rawhide in one hand and a revolver in the other, and wanted to know where the young auburn-haired man was going with his better half. The drummer concluded right off that he was not going anywhere with her, and was quite officious in handing her out of the buggy. He had not even presence of mind enough left to inquire the cause of the domestic infelicity which had caused the carpet-sack and woman to take the road; and they do say that he did not wait long for his change at the next toll-gate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH NURSERY

For Trees, Shrubs, &c.

THOMAS THORNTON, Heatherside Nurseries (370 Acres in extent), Bagshot, Surrey, England,

Devotes special attention to Trees and Plants (especially Fruit Trees and Stocks), suitable for American demand. Priced Catalogues of his immense stock obtainable of Messrs. W. H. Power & Co., 23 William-st., New York. Orders, with remittance or London reference, promptly attended to. Payment Net Cash. Supply unlimited. Careful packing for long voyage.

Published This Day:

I. THE STORY OF GŒTHE'S LIFE.

By George Henry Lewes. With Portrait. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

Mr. Lewes' "Life of Goethe" is generally conceded to be a masterpiece in biography, and altogether the most satisfactory of the many "Lives" of the great poet, dramatist, and philosopher. In this volume the author has omitted such portions of the former work as could be omitted without lessening the completeness of the work as a narrative of Goethe's career, and thus has made a book so inexpensive as to come within reach of all the admirers of the illustrious German's genius.

II. SOUNDS FROM SECRET CHAMBERS.

By Laura C. Redden ("Howard Glyndon"). 1 vol. 12mo. In The Saunterer's Series. $1.50.

For some years past charming poems have appeared in magazines and literary journals, over the signature of "Howard Glyndon." The best of these, and other pieces new to the public, are grouped in this volume, which will freshly commend Miss Redden's sweet and thoughtful poems to the favor of intelligent readers.

III. MATT'S FOLLIES, AND OTHER STORIES.

By Mary N. Prescott. 1 vol. Square 12mo. Illustrated. $1.50.

Miss Prescott has for years been a favorite author with the readers of "Our Young Folks." In this book she tells a series of incidents full of delightful entertainment for young readers, and interweaves so much wholesome sentiment that Matt's Follies teach wisdom very effectively. Several short stories add variety to the book, which is one of rare attractions for young folks, and one that parents will heartily approve.

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, post paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S

STEEL PENS.

Special attention called to the well-known numbers,

505—75—28—20 & 22.

Factory, Mt. Vernon; Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

BUY THE BEST.
GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SALVE.

All Right Salve, for Burns, Boils,

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 134 Dearborn-st. Wholesale by VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that W. H. Allen is no longer in our employ in any capacity whatsoever.

J. M. WING & CO., Publishers of "The Land Owner."

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK

OF THE TRULY GREAT ACTRESS,

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN!

Who will appear on MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS in Shakspeare's sublime work of

HENRY VIII.

QUEEN KATHERINE......CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHTS, Miss Cushman in her great character of

LADY MACBETH!

WEDNESDAY MATINEE,

MISS CUSHMAN IN COMEDY,

SIMPSON & CO.

SUSAN SIMPSON..........CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
PETER SIMPSON..........J. H. McVICKER

Next week, MISS NEILSON.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSIC HALL.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

Last Appearance TO-NIGHT.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seat, 75 cents. The Reading to-night is in the Regular Star Course. Tickets at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s and Box Office at Music Hall. CARPENTER & SHELDON.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY! Monday, Oct. 20, during the week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Bartley Campbell's new play, written expressly for this theatre, entitled,

HEARTS!

Reappearance of MISS ELIZA O'CONNER. All the favorites in the cast. New scenery. New Music. New appointments. Brilliant mountings.

Order carriages at 10:20 p. m.

In preparation, "MARY WARNER" and "OURS."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Third week of the

FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG.

Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Ernest Linden, Master G. Davenport, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in favorite specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.

In preparation—The Local Burlesque of GUY MANNERING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Greatest Living Legitimate Actress,

CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,

In Wilkie Collins' own dramatization,

THE NEW MAGDALEN!

Supported by Mr. H. H. WOOD and the Academy Company.

Monday next—Bartley Campbell's "FATE."

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

Corner West Adams and Paulina-sts.

A COURSE OF EIGHT LECTURES

Will be given in this Institution to Nurses, to Young Women who wish to engage in this occupation, or to any Lady who would like to know better how to care for her family when sick. They will be given by the attending physician, DR. MARY THOMPSON, in the parlor of the Hospital, and begin October 28.

Admission for the course, $5.00.

GLOBE, THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE

Immense Success of LOUISE HAWTHORNE, in the Great Drama,

FOUR CHRISTMAS NIGHTS.

To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

DR. KAHN'S

Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. These steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line. For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards. ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.

From New York every Wednesday and Saturday. From Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $55; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $32; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Spain......Oct. 11. | Egypt......Nov. 1.
Italy......Oct. 18. | Greece......Nov. 8.
France......Oct. 25. | Spain......Nov. 15.
For London (direct)......Holland, Nov. 6.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency. STEERAGE PASSAGE, $30, currency. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE......Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

VIRGINIA......Wednesday, Oct. 29
GEORGIA......Wednesday, Nov. 12
PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Nov. 26
VIRGINIA......Wednesday, Dec. 10

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. | Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 5:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:55 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 8:35 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 98 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago ... * 9:30 a. m. | § 8:35 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

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Times, Oct. 22, 1872.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Charlotte Cushman. "Henry VIII."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Hearts."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Carlotta LeClercq. "The New Magdalen."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Louise Hawthorne. "Four Christmas Nights."

MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Star Lecture Course. Readings by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—146 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, October 21, 1873.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, by the consent of his Government, has agreed to serve as umpire on the United States and Mexican Claims Commission.

Reports from the yellow fever at Memphis continue to be encouraging, and show that the disease is gradually yielding. In connection with this subject, the dispatches note that Dr. Ryan, a Chicago physician, who went to Memphis to help cure fever, got hold of a tough subject in the person of a Memphis doctor, who gave him a caning yesterday.

David A. Gage, Esq., the City Treasurer, in consequence of the gossip about town relative to the condition of the Treasury and his administration of the finances, has asked for the appointment of a committee by the Common Council to investigate his accounts. The Council, at its meeting last evening, referred Mr. Gage's request to the Committee on Finance.

The Sandwich Islanders have again come very near losing a King by death. Lunalilo, familiarly known as King Bill, has been very sick, but is now recovering from his illness. His first official act since his convalescence was to disband his household troops, fifty-four in number, who got up a miniature revolt during their master's sickness, and have now got to do something else besides playing soldier for a living.

The near approach of winter is heralded by a storm of sleet east of Cleveland and a severe snow-storm at Buffalo. The avant-couriers made sad havoc with the telegraph lines, but beyond this did no injury. The notes of warning have now come both from the East and the West, and the prudent man will prepare himself for the low thermometers, sleigh-rides, auroras, skates for the juveniles, frozen fingers, and other luxuries of the season.

The Administration organs at Washington seize upon the fact that Gen. Sickles has received a sword from the Spanish Government as proof conclusive that he is not in bad odor at Madrid, as has been stated. This may be very true, but a more important matter than his odor at Madrid occurs in this connection, and that is Gen. Sickles' violation of the Constitution, which prohibits his receiving gifts from a foreign Government.

A very complete and impartial stabbing affray occurred near New Bedford, Ind., yesterday. A blacksmith, named Christopher, having discovered his wife in guilty relations with her paramour, named Morrow, flew into a frenzy of madness, stabbed his three children and then his wife. Having finished this operation, he turned upon Morrow and stabbed him. The latter then wrested the knife from him and stabbed Christopher, killing him instantly. The unfortunate woman and one of the children will also die.

The effects of the recent panic in this country have at last penetrated within the sacred precincts of the Vatican, and added to the troubles which of late have disturbed that peaceful retreat. A large part of the revenues derived from the Peter's Pence, and a part of the private property of the prelates, it appears, have been deposited in the American banks by Cardinal Antonelli. As American banks are not infallible, the recent reports from this country have caused some well-grounded fears among the occupants of the Vatican as regards the safety of their spending-money. Their only safety in the future is to keep their accounts in Chicago.

Another Dutch expedition leaves this month to make a second attempt to overcome the Atchinese. Warned by the experiences of the first expedition, the Dutch this time have increased their army to 15,000 men, and are well provided with war steamers and artillery. Notwithstanding the splendid fighting qualities of the Atchinese, as shown in their repulse of the Dutch last summer, there is little hope that they will be able to withstand mitrailleuses and breech-loaders, and as the Sultan of Turkey, to whom they appealed, has shown no disposition to come to their help, there is but little doubt that Acheen will soon be in the hands of the Dutch.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, and the leading cereals were weak at a higher range of prices. Mess pork was quiet and 12½c higher, at $14.00 for old and $12.37½@12.50 for new, seller December. Lard was in good demand and firmer, at 7⅜@7½c cash, and 7½c seller December. Meats were quiet and firm, at 6¼@7c for short ribs; 7¼@7½c for short clear, and 8½@10c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were more active and unchanged, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 8c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was less active, and averaged 1⅛c higher, closing tame at $1.04¼ cash and $1.03⅜ seller November. Corn was less active, and ¼@⅜c higher, closing weak at 37⅛c cash, and 38⅝c seller November. Oats were quiet and steady, closing at 32c cash and 32¼@32⅜c seller November. Rye was quiet, and advanced 2c, to 65c. Barley was more active, and 2@3c higher, closing at $1.32 for No. 2 and $1.02 for No. 3. Hogs were active and higher, advancing to $3.80@4.40, where they closed firm. There was a better demand for cattle, without material change in values. Sheep were quiet and steady at $2.75@4.25.

The financial news from New York is more encouraging. Confidence is gradually being restored, and business is settling down into its old channels. The strong banks have determined to resume currency payments and to put an end to the pooling of greenbacks, a resort which was only adopted during the height of the panic for holding up some of the weaker banks. The stock market at the close fell off somewhat, owing to rumors of failures in London, which, however, were eventually found to be harmless, as far as any permanent effect upon the market was concerned. Money was easier, Governments firmer and more active, and gold closed at 108⅝. Boston dispatches also report a more cheerful condition of things, especially among the manufacturers and packers.

The Order of the Society of Jesus has been once more notified to vacate its establishments in Rome, and quit the Eternal City, in which, for over two hundred years, it has, with exceptional interruptions, maintained itself. Its Roman history is full of interesting episodes. Organized in 1541 by Loyola, whose bones now rest under one of the churches his followers are ordered to vacate, it was suppressed by Clement XIV., just one hundred years ago. In 1814, it once more got a foothold in Rome, and in 1824 regained possession of the Collegio Romano. In 1849, Pius IX. permitted, even if he did not counsel, the breaking up of its establishments. After the Italian revolution, however, it returned to Rome with the Pope, and once more opened its ancient houses. The Government itself has now stepped in, and, following the action of Prussia and other European countries, where the Jesuits have made themselves obnoxious by interference with the Government, has ordered them to leave.

The Intransigente fleet has escaped from the harbor of Cartagena, and, at last accounts, was in the harbor of Valencia, one of the wealthiest and largest commercial cities of Spain. The commander of the fleet demanded both money and provisions from the inhabitants of the city, which they refused, whereupon he threatened to bombard the city, and also made preparations to attack a Government gunboat lying in the harbor. These operations, however, were arrested by the British, French, and Italian squadron, which had closely followed the Spaniard, and demanded of him that he should give the city ninety-six hours' notice, otherwise they would attack him if he fired a shot. The Spaniard, in face of the odds against him, prudently desisted, and will probably leave for other and weaker cities, where he can make his demands with some prospects of success.

The present week will be locally notable for its conventions. To-day, the National Board of Trade commences its sessions in this city, and will discuss a large number of questions connected with commercial and financial topics having a general interest, which is still further emphasized by the events of the recent panic. To-morrow, a large gathering of the representative farmers from the Granges of the West will meet here, and will also discuss important commercial questions, especially as connected with railroads, crops and transportation, and the general welfare of the farming community. Both the cities and the country will, therefore, be represented, and from their aggregate wisdom valuable practical suggestions ought to result. On Thursday and Friday, the politicians will be in convention, the Committee of Seventy on the former and the Hesing party on the latter day, to consider the question of nominations.

The Rev. Robert Smith Candlish, D. D., whose death is announced in the cable dispatches this morning, was born at Edinburgh, March 23, 1807, and was licensed as a preacher in 1828 by the Presbytery of Glasgow. In 1829, he became minister of St. Andrew's, Glasgow. In 1831, he officiated at Bonhill, where he remained until called to Edinburgh. In 1839, he took a very prominent part in the General Assembly debates, and in 1843, the year of the disruption, left the Scotch Kirk for the Free Church. In 1845 and 1846 he was largely instrumental in establishing the General Alliance. In 1847, upon the death of Dr. Chalmers, he was appointed to the Chair of Divinity in the New College, and subsequently, upon the death of Dr. Cunningham, was appointed Principal. The principal works which he has left are: "Contributions Towards the Exposition of the Book of Genesis"; "The Atonement: Its Reality and Extent"; "Scripture Characters and Miscellanies"; "Life in a Risen Savior"; "The Two Great Commandments"; "The Fatherhood of God"; and "The First Epistle of St. John, Expounded in a Series of Lectures."

STOREY FOR MAYOR.

The Hesing organization is in want of a candidate for Mayor. A number of gentlemen to whom the nomination has been tendered have declined the honor. What that party wants is a representative man. It wants some man whose hand is against society. It wants a man of nerve; a man capable of strong language; a man who will be dictator on their side. They want a man of money; one who for the honor will contribute largely to the election fund. The gamblers, the dens of prostitution, the pickpockets, the saloons, the distillers and rectifiers of whisky have all contributed liberally to the common cause; but further inspiration is needed. A candidate who would plank $20,000 down, and give unlimited authority to draw on him for more, would evoke an enthusiasm which has not been equaled among that class for many a day.

Yesterday it was freely suggested that the man best fitted for the exigency was Mr. W. F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago *Times*. It was claimed that no party was ever so fitly represented as the "Liberty" party, organized under the discipline of Mr. Hesing, would be with such a candidate. The latter gentleman has put his troops in fighting order, and he now waits for the man to lead the column. Mr. Hesing is just the man to appreciate Mr. Storey—as is shown by the recent vote of the four Germans in the Board of County Commissioners. Mr. Hesing labors under the disadvantage of having been born in Germany, and the other has the advantage of being an American, and this difference makes the editor of the *Times* far more eligible as a candidate than the editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*. The followers of Mr. Hesing would find in Mr. Storey an able representative. It was he who denounced 75 per cent of the Germans as loafers; it was he who denounced the Irish as natural ruffians and drunkards; it was he who denounced the Committee of Seventy as pious knaves; it was he who has ridiculed religion in every form, and has made church-membership an occasion for an indiscriminate assault upon men, women, and children. It is he who publishes an indecent newspaper, which no modest woman will open a second time. Every man in the ranks of the Hesing army will recognize in the proprietor of the *Times* the assailant of all the other classes of society, especially those on the side of law, order, and decency, and will appreciate his fitness as a candidate of that party for Mayor. He has the additional recommendation of being wealthy, and liberal in the extreme with his money. If he be nominated, there will be no occasion for an assessment of the other candidates; the head of the ticket will pay the whole cost of the election.

The Hesing party have already shown their willingness to trade by voting $6,000 of the county money to the *Times*. What more fitting capital for another trade than the Mayor's office? It is a post of honor and distinction which any man might be proud to hold. All that is needed is to be nominated, and all that is needed to be nominated is to come down with the cash to the Committee. Why should not the Hesing party have a representative candidate?

VANDERBILT'S WATERED-STOCK.

We reproduced in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday some circulars prepared by Mr. Rufus Hatch, of New York, some two years ago, giving the actual figures of the stock-watering operations of the New York Central & Hudson River, and several other railroads. These circulars show that the total amount of stock-watering, in one form or another, of the enumerated roads, is **$185,125,436**, or enough, as Mr. Hatch estimates, to build and equip a first-class, double-track road, with steel rails and iron bridges, from New York to Omaha, including a line to St. Paul. Most of these roads pay dividends not only on the cost of their property, but on the full amount of the watered stock which represents no investment. Some of them, however, overdid the business so tremendously that they have never been able to pay dividends on anything but their preferred stock. These dividends come out of the pockets of the people. There is no other source from which they could come. The fictitious capital would, therefore, if actually invested, supply what many able men have decided would be the best relief that could be afforded the people, viz: A double-track, steel-rail freight railroad from the interior to the seaboard. The excess of freight charges which shippers now pay on this fictitious capital would pay a fair dividend on the cost of such a road.

Mr. Hatch's circulars are a complete answer to those who cannot or will not see any connection between watered-stock and freight charges. In the case of New York Central, there was a stock-watering operation on the consolidation, in the year 1854, the various roads from which the New York Central was made up—connecting lines running from Buffalo to Rochester, Rochester to Syracuse, Syracuse to Utica, Utica to Schenectady, and Schenectady to Albany. Since then there have been periodical additions to the capital stock (at one time to the amount of 80 per cent) whenever Mr. Vanderbilt conceived that he could collect from the people enough money to pay dividends upon a larger amount of capital. The total fictitious capital of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad is **$57,576,700**, on which the people are required to pay an annual tax of $4,228,030. This is at the rate of $130,264 of water for every mile of the road, and every mile is made to earn $10,000 a year over and above the interest on the amount of its actual cost.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, the Western complement of the Central, makes almost as bad a showing. Consolidations which brought the line from Buffalo to Chicago under one organization furnished the principal pretexts for increasing the capital without additional investment. In the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Road, which forms a part of this line, the aggregate dividends for six years, including bonds and stocks, were 232½ per cent, or 40 per cent per annum. On the basis of the original stock, $10,000 grew into $32,500 in these six years, besides earning $7,900 in cash. The total watering of the stock of the present Lake Shore organization is **$20,065,870**. This sum added to the fictitious stock of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad makes a total of **$77,644,670** of water, on which the people pay an annual tax of $6,211,725 to keep up the dividends. If the roads earned 8 per cent dividends on their actual cost, which is about $85,000,000, instead of their nominal capital, which is $163,000,000, the freight charges might be reduced nearly one-half the present rate. Mr. Hatch figures out that all the grain transported over Vanderbilt's roads pays a tribute of 10 cents a bushel in order to maintain the value of the fictitious stock and bonds.

If we should include the Union Pacific Railroad among the Vanderbilt roads, the fictitious capital account would be measurably increased. The entire capital stock of this road is fictitious since it was never paid for, and since the actual cost of the road will not reach the aggregate of the bonded indebtedness. This would add **$36,745,000** to the fictitious capital account, on which 8 per cent dividends will be demanded as soon as the country grows rich enough and populous enough to pay them. If we deduct from the nominal capital of these roads, which, by the way, are not sinners above all others, the amount of $151,141,736, is there any wonder that the market value of these stocks has declined at such a fearful rate during the past four weeks? Is there not rather reason to wonder that they still sell at such a high figure? So far as New York Central and Lake Shore are concerned, if they were stocked at their actual cost, they would be at a premium even in the hardest times, and it would not be necessary to earn, on an average, more than half what they earn now to keep them there.

It is generally understood that the Hesing party count upon a huge campaign-fund to be made up from three sources: (1) From the saloon-keepers; (2) from certain wholesale liquor-merchants of other cities who sell in Chicago; and (3) from the gamblers, who are expected to make up the largest pool of all. Of course it is necessary for the combination to be liberally supplied with funds, which will be their main argument with which they hope to secure votes, but there is an extra demand this year. We are informed that a large portion of the saloon-keepers' and gamblers' funds is to be used to secure a newspaper-organ for the campaign.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The United States, in addition to the large grants of land to the Union, Central, and the other Pacific Railroads, issued to the several Companies United States bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest and running thirty years. The interest on these bonds is payable semi-annually. It is primarily to be paid by the United States,—that is to say, the United States are the makers of the bonds, and are bound to the holders. The original contract was that the Railroad Companies should pay the interest on the bonds as it fell due. To secure the repayment of the principal and interest, the United States took a mortgage on the entire roads and equipments. Subsequently Congress, at the request of the Companies, authorized them to issue their own bonds to an equal amount; the United States waiving its mortgage in favor of the Company's bonds, and accepting a second mortgage in lieu thereof. The history of what followed is now known. The Company sold their bonds and built the road with the proceeds; the Credit-Mobilier Company dividing the United States bonds, and the land-bonds, and $136,000,000 of capital stock among themselves as profit.

The suit brought by the United States, under the act of the last session of Congress, against the Credit-Mobilier Company, its officers and members, is probably a failure. Nothing is likely to ever to come of it, and that great fraud will probably go unpunished. There is nothing left then but to make the best of the matter as it now stands. The cost of the Union and of the Central Pacific Railroads is shown in their present indebtedness, which is as follows:

Union Pacific—First-mortgage bonds		$27,237,000
United States bonds		27,236,512
Other bonds		21,693,000
Total		$76,166,512
Central Pacific—First-mortgage bonds		$25,885,000
United States bonds		27,885,000
Other bonds		28,448,000
Total		$82,228,000

The grant of land in round numbers was 19,000,000 acres. The Union Pacific has issued as a gratuity to its owners capital stock to the amount of $36,750,000. The Central Pacific has capital stock to the amount of $100,000,000, upon which, we believe, dividends are paid. The contract with the United States provided that all charges for transportation on Government account and 5 per cent of the net earnings of the road should be applied in part payment of the interest accruing on the bonds. For a long time, and until the exposure of the Credit-Mobilier frauds, these Companies only paid into the Treasury one-half the charges for Government transportation. During the last year, the whole of these earnings have been retained by the Treasury, and on Sept. 1, 1873, the interest account of all the Pacific roads stood thus:

United States bonds issued	$64,623,512
Interest thereon	20,447,986
Interest collected from Companies	4,422,111
Balance of interest paid by and due to United States	16,025,875
Interest now accrued and unpaid	646,235

It will be seen that the Companies have paid only about one-fourth of the interest on the United States bonds, and there is now due over sixteen millions of unpaid interest. All that has been collected has been taken from them by withholding their charges for transportation of mails and other Government business. The unpaid interest already exceeds one-fourth of the principal of the bonds. Here, therefore, is a clear case where the Government may interfere, and compel these roads to perform their contract. If they are unable to pay the interest, then they are bankrupt. Why should they be treated differently from any other insolvent person or corporation? Didn't they make enough out of the building of the road?

It will be seen that the debts are of three classes: 1. The first-mortgage bonds, amounting to about $64,000,000; 2. The United States bonds, second mortgage, of the same amount; and, 3. Other bonds amounting to nearly $40,000,000. The capital stock is mythical. The indebtedness of the roads is greatly in excess of their value, and the financial condition is getting worse for the United States every day. If the United States were to seize the roads now, they would have to assume the amount of the first-mortgage bonds, principal and interest. This would make the present cost of these roads $128,000,000, one-half that sum bearing 6 per cent interest and $16,000,000 of arrearages of interest, in all $144,000,000. How will it be twenty-five years hence, when these bonds become due? The cost of the roads then will be:

Principal of first-mortgage bonds	$64,000,000
Principal of United States bonds	64,000,000
Unpaid interest in 1873	16,000,000
Six per cent interest on United States bonds, 25 years	94,500,000
Total cost of road at maturity of bonds	$238,500,000

It is a simple question whether the United States shall go on paying its annual proportion of this $95,000,000 of interest on a principal of $64,000,000, and then pay the principal, or whether it will stop the business now, by compelling these Companies to pay the interest promptly, or taking the road and selling it to those who will. These corporations, with their interest unpaid, and on the plea that they cannot do so, have put on the market what they call capital stock to the amount of $136,000,000. This is purely fictitious. These roads have no capital but their debts and their lands. If they cannot pay the interest on these debts, then they are bankrupt, and the sooner their affairs are settled up, the better it will be for the creditors; and, as it is certain that the United States as second mortgagee will have in the end to take the roads to protect its own debt and interest, is it not better to do so at once, and get rid of the gambling speculators and jobbers, especially at the California end of the road, who are enriching themselves by plundering the country and using the road and its franchises as their personal property? How much longer are the United States to go on paying interest on these bonds, while the managers are selling "capital stock" in Wall street, and pretending to an ownership? Let them be made to pay this interest as it falls due, or let the Companies be dispossessed, and the roads put into other hands.

The injustice of the action taken by the Board of Equalization in this State is so glaring that it has attracted attention in distant parts of the country. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* gives prominence to it as something to be avoided in the effort to reform the system of State taxation in Massachusetts. Referring to the fact that the Illinois Constitution of 1870 limits towns and counties to 75 cents taxation on $100 of the valuation, and their debts to 5 per cent of the valuation, it discerns the greatest danger in suddenly more than doubling the valuation, and predicts that the towns and counties will immediately avail themselves of th opportunity to increase their bonded debt to the full measure of the new limit. It can see no justification in the action, because there is not even a pretext that the new assessment is a full valuation of the property, and it could be no more unlawful to leave the valuation at 40 or 50 per cent than to place it at 70 per cent. It also recognizes the injustice of taxing railroad property, equipment, and franchises at a fixed sum, and then taxing the stock over and above that, when the stock is merely the certificate of ownership of the property already taxed. The system of taxing corporations in Massachusetts is to assess the actual property, and, deducting this from the aggregate market value of the capital stock, assess a tax upon the remainder at the average rate of taxation. The towns and cities take the proportion of the tax on stock held by residents, and the State takes the proportion on stock owned by non-residents. The Springfield *Republican* characterizes the attempt to tax Chicago and other districts for the payment of local debts in other counties and towns as "a jobbery of the worst description," and finds the opposition of Chicago entirely natural and just.

THE JANS FAMILY AGAIN.

The public has been allowed a comfortable respite from the loud and frequent aspirations of the numerous descendants of Anneke Jans. We had almost deluded ourselves into the belief that there was a limit to the Jans family, when suddenly the announcement is sprung upon us that a collateral branch, numbering 350 members as far as heard from, has been discovered. Anneke Jans, it seems, had a sister named Sarah. That sister married a Hollander of the olden time named Webber. Hence the new ramification of the Jans family, which may yet count its thousands. As this branch of the family could not come in under Anneke's bequests, and could not legitimately lay claim to a single chipping from the stones of Trinity Church, they have not heretofore been gathered in with anything like the same amount of enterprise that has been displayed on the other side of the house. But some loyal descendant of Sarah resolved that the offspring of Anneke should not get ahead of his side of the house, and a man named Humphreys was sent over to Holland to look up a fund for the descendants of Sarah. According to all accounts, his mission has been eminently successful. He has discovered a snug little nest-egg of $100,000,000, which may be divided among the Sarah branch about the time that Trinity Church is parceled out among the Anneke adherents. It may be that this announcement will cause a pang of regret among those who have already declared themselves for Anneke, but by way of compensation it will afford an opening for all ambitious heirs who were unable to get a foothold among the selfish household of the late lamented Anneke.

The way the new house of Webber, *nee* Jans, has been gathered into one harmonious fold was this: About the year 1610, the excellent Sarah was cut off in the flower of the ordinary Dutch life, and left countless generations to mourn her loss. Mindful of the rich store of affection which awaited her in future ages, she entailed her property, valued at about £36,000, to her direct heirs in the third generation. Wolfert Webber was her great-grandson, but he had either forgotten all about the bequest which had been made for his special benefit about a century before, or he wanted to confer equal blessings on his great-grandchildren. Instead of drawing his £36,000 with accrued interest, he left 13,600 guilders more. Neither of these sums being claimed at the proper time, the Hollanders, with a characteristic notion of economy, passed the money over to what is called the "Infant Fund," where it has been drawing 3 per cent interest for a few hundred years for the benefit of the State. The energetic Humphreys has unearthed all this, possessed himself of certified copies of the original wills of Sarah and her great-grandboy Wolfert, and now promises all duly-authenticated heirs a fair proportion of about $100,000,000, if the Holland Government can be made to disgorge. A meeting was held in New York the other day, when 350 of Sarah's descendants were represented, and a committee of twenty appointed to push the thing. At this rate, a new vocation—that of professional heirs—will have to be added to the list of occupations in our next census.

We have made frequent reference of late to the scandal brought on our local Courts by the disreputable divorce practice which is exposed from time to time. This business is done by a small clique of unprincipled shysters who are well known to all our Judges. It rests with any one of our local Courts, of its own motion, to throw out a disreputable practitioner, as we understand it, and the only sure way to break down the disgraceful practice of which we complain is for the Circuit and Superior Judges to avail themselves of this privilege. The cause of justice, the reputation of our Courts, and the good name of the Chicago Bar alike demand this course. Once adopted, we are sure that the Supreme Court would strike from the rolls the names of the men thus disgracefully disbarred, and the whole State would be freed from their unscrupulous practice.

NOTES OF THE ELECTIONS.

The full vote of counties in Ohio:

	Governor. Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Pro	President. Grant.	Greeley
Hamilton	15,973	16,927	4,316	...	20,089	24,941
Cuyahoga	8,245	5,644	650	567	14,451	8,083
Allen	1,755	2,286	167	...	2,010	2,463
Defiance	749	1,711	36	62	1,099	1,720
Lucas	4,201	3,351	57	114	5,253	3,083
Franklin	4,156	6,453	151	144	5,790	7,345
Ashtabula	3,034	980	...	...	5,764	1,073
Stark	4,668	4,888	385	...	5,617	5,250
Montgomery	5,942	6,309	299	110	6,966	7,383

—The Glenwood (Iowa) *Journal* heads its election returns with an excellent eagle and this quotation:

And now, behold, I loose thee this day from the chains which were upon thine hand. Righteousness exalteth a nation. Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.

—The LeMars (Iowa) *Sentinel* puts up its hands and its job type to say:

We 'Uns Scooped and Started Up the Briny Brook!—We 'Uns Magnificently Defeated, our Warriors Unseated, our Pickets and Tickets Engulfed by the Spasm of the Bloody Chasm, and Calithumpians Enthroned on the Wool-Sack.

—The Republicans are said to have lost several hundred straight votes, in Clinton County, Iowa, because the printed ballots, as furnished, could not be scratched. These indignant hundreds, therefore, took the other ticket entire.

—The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye* makes this answer to the Chicago Pensioner:

The Chicago *Post*, in commenting on the Iowa election, concludes that "now that the local concerns which absorbed the thoughts of the agricultural classes have received their direct attention they will be prepared to renew their allegiance to the old and beloved party by the triumphant election of members of Congress and of the Legislature the ensuing year." We are not so certain of this. It may turn out that the contest and success of the Grangers in several counties this year will only whet their appetites and make them still more anxious for victories next year. It is too early yet to forecast the future with accuracy on this subject.

—The Tama County (Iowa) *Chronicle* wants the lash applied to these Republicans when (?) they "renew their allegiance to the old and beloved party." It says:

If these gentlemen come up at any future time for political preferment from the hands of the Republican party, we can wish them no better success than their conduct in the campaign just closed entitles them.

—The home of Gov. Carpenter makes this report through the Fort Dodge (Iowa) *Times*:

In this precinct, over two-third of the tickets were scratched. This indicates that there is a general breaking up of old political ties, and the ground is "summer-fallowed" for the formation of a new party.

—The Republican majority in Iowa on the State ticket is likely to be cut down to a much lower figure than the early returns indicated. In many of the strong Republican counties, like Henry, Washington, Mahaska, Jasper, etc., the Republican vote was divided near the middle. The Grangers exhibited considerable cohesion, and have demonstrated that, should they decide to go into politics hereafter, they will constitute a very powerful, if not a controlling, element—while they hang together.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—The Anti-Monopoly movement seems to have made large inroads upon the Republican majority of the State, and it is now probable that Gov. Carpenter's majority may be cut down as low as 10,000. . . . We shall be quite content to see the Republican majority in Iowa permanently reduced. Closer contests will make the party look more sharply after men and measures, and a little defeat, occasionally, is wholesome.—*Dubuque Times.*

—And now let every Anti-Monopolist off with his coat and roll up his sleeves for the work. There are thousands who will help us to-day, who would not help us last Tuesday. They have seen, however, that there is a straight fight between the people and the monopolists, and they are perforce compelled to rally to the help of their neighbors. The fight on Tuesday was nothing but a skirmish. We were only feeling the position of the enemy. The real battle will take place next year, when we elect a new set of Congressmen.—*Ottumwa (Iowa) Democrat.*

—And further, the policy which seems to control this new movement is a kind of novelty in the way of policy. The consideration of expediency is ignored generally. The people are saying, We care not what is likely to strengthen us, but what is right. And it is to the student in civil science, one of the most interesting of studies, to observe the rise and progress of a political movement based solely upon right, in the abstract and in the concrete. May the people win.—*Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.*

—The contest this fall in Illinois is but a subordinate one—merely a picket-skirmish. One year hence, Congressmen and members of the Legislature are to be elected. . . . There must be no cessation in the conflict. The bombardment against the grabbers and monopolists must be incessant. In times like these, when our existence as a free people is jeoparded by charters—when wealth has combined to crush the laborer—when political power is being centered at the State and National Capitals, and there run by corrupt rings, it is no time for the people to abandon the field.—*McLean County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—No worthier cause ever enlisted the efforts of man since creation's dawn. The monopoly power, under Republican rule, and the favors of special legislation, has attained huge proportions. The wealthy capitalists are, and have been, amassing immense fortunes, while the toiling masses are constantly growing poorer. . . . Shall we, the working people, attempt to redress our wrongs, or shall we continue to be slaves, and allow our children to be bound hand and foot into a worse state of servitude than were the negroes of the South?—"*S. H. W.*," *in Bloomington (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—You who are honestly opposed to monopolies, salary-grabs, and corruption generally, now is the time for you to show by your works that you are in earnest. Now is the time to respond to co-laborers in Ohio, Iowa, and elsewhere, in the great work of reform so well begun in these States that have already spoken!—*Illinois State Register.*

—The farmers' movement is the peoples' movement. It is the movement of the inhabitants of the city as well as the country. It is not a Democratic movement, nor a Republican movement, but a movement of the people, and it is the duty, and will be the pleasure, of the people to attend the polls on the 4th of November, and by so doing build up the party of progress and reform—the party that will redeem the land to as great an extent as may be from the clutches of corruption, bad management, and financial embarrassment.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The Republican party is just as much opposed to the farmers' movement this fall as it was last spring, but one defeat a year is about all it can stand, hence we hear no call from the "Republican County Central Committee." In this (Coles) county, both the old political parties are demoralized, if not subdued, and all those in sympathy with the great reform movement have to do, is to march right on to victory.—*Charleston (Ill.) Courier.*

—The very structure of this great [Republican] party is such that it must fall to pieces when it fails to support honesty and reform in legislation. This is what the people mean, and party managers will make their notes accordingly.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

—The people will thank the farmers and Anti-Monopolists for giving them an opportunity to break loose from party shackles.—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*

—Talk about monopolies! What monopolies have we in this region equal to twelve or sixteen years of office-holding? War against monopolies should begin at home.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.*

—It required a vast amount of earnest effort to overcome the stubborn opposition of the Republican politicians, but the people are in earnest and they have triumphed nobly in their efforts to put an independent, representative ticket in the field, in this (Kendall) county. If the ticket should not receive a hundred votes it must still be counted a victory for the people, for it is a start in the right direction. But the ticket will sweep the county if the friends of the cause do their duty.—*Yorkville (Ill.) News.*

—On the whole, the October elections give indications of a healthy and steady growth of public sentiment hostile to the Credit Mobilier, salary-grab party and its corruptions. . . . The county elections in Illinois will prove the utter [illegible] of the Administration party in that great State [illegible] come stronger [illegible] . . . The indications betoken [illegible] statesman was right who said, in the [illegible] that the next Congress would be against Grant.—*Lansing (Mich.) Journal.*

—Bad as was the old Democratic name, obnoxious as were many of its adherents and leaders, still it seems it was even then preferable [in Ohio] to the thieving, salary-grabbing, Credit Mobilier ring, into which their opponents degenerated. The outlook is certainly not pleasing to the Grantites.—*Adrian (Mich.) Press.*

—There is no reason why the same revolution in public sentiment should not occur her in Wisconsin that has occurred across the river in Iowa. Indeed there are many reasons why the change should be even greater. In this State a more corrupt ring controls the State Government; both of our United States Senators are notorious salary-grabbers and defenders of the Credit Mobilier fraud. . . . The people elsewhere have desperately in earnest. Now the question comes home, Will the voters of Wisconsin rise and assert their manhood; and show that they have independence enough to break the thraldom of rings and regency?—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—Are manufacturers to keep their swindling tariff; railroads their monopoly; bankers their exclusive currency issues; and every profession its rates, while labor alone is to bleed and suffer? Is this the feast to which the Grant party has invited the workmen of the country? Was it for this that they reinstated that rotten and corrupt organization in power? Are the families of men really of no value, and must little children lack food and clothing that capital and class interests may be pampered? Workmen of Minnesota! You have heretofore been true to false friends. Now be true to yourselves. The farm ticket waits your confirmation. March compactly to the work, and put your seal of approbation on the cause of labor reform.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—There is a determined opposition to the Republican party that must and will be crystalized in some shape or another, that will as surely overthrow the Republican party as ever a party was before. The same spirit of reform and revolution has taken hold of the people of Kansas, and like Iowa, Kansas, with her 34,078 Republican majority, must submit to be revolutionized.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

THE INDIANS.

Removal of the Kickapoos and Other Roving Indians From the Mexican Frontier to Reservations in the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—H. Watkins and Thomas G. Williams, Commissioners appointed to negotiate for the removal of the Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, and other roving bands of Indians from the frontier of Mexico back to reservations in the United States, submitted their report to the Secretary of the Interior to-day. Its information has been anticipated by the newspapers, except as to the fact that the appropriation made for this service has been found insufficient, and the Secretary is urged to request another to complete the work. In conclusion the Commissioners express the opinion that what they have already accomplished had added very largely to the wealth of the country in enhancing the value of a vast and splendid grazing and agricultural lands of Western Texas, which heretofore were shunned by settlers and emigrants on account of the presence of these Indians on the Mexican border. Moreover the removing of the Indians takes away the pretext hitherto used by Mexican cattle thieves and marauders. Now further raids into Texas can be charged directly to lawless frontier citizens of Mexico.

POLITICAL.

Nominations to the Wisconsin Assembly from Winnebago County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 20.—The Republican Convention in the Second District of Winnebago County nominated for member of the Assembly Philip Verbeck, of Menasha. Verbeck is a farmer and Granger. The farmers in this county have been victorious in nearly every district in the Legislative nominations. Bowron, Verbeck, and Leech are all farmers and Grangers, while Foster, in the Third District, is a farmer, but not a Granger.

The Anti-Monopolists of McLean County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 20.—The Central Committee of the Anti-Monopoly party of McLean County have been making matters pretty lively for the Republicans of this county for the past week. Meetings have been held in most of the school districts during the past week, and these have been very largely attended, and with most gratifying results. The effect of the Iowa and Ohio elections are already visible, and will do much to bring out every Anti-Monopolist at the polls. The main strength of the Republican party of this county is in this city, and local questions are working very favorably to reduce their majority here to such a figure that the rural districts will overcome it, and thereby elect the Anti-Monopoly ticket. A mass-meeting will be held at Danvers to-morrow, which will be addressed by Col. R. P. Morgan, Jr., and others.

The Anti-Monopoly Cause in Livingston County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Oct. 20.—The Republicans here begin to ask, "How many majority do you expect to receive upon your Anti-Monopoly ticket?" A short time ago it was, "How many majority will you give us?" The Central Committee of the Anti-Monopolists here have subdivided the county, and are holding meetings this week in all the school districts. They expect to elect the entire ticket by a handsome majority. L. E. Payson, the attorney of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, is the candidate for County Judge upon the Republican ticket, and is the man whom the Anti-Monopolists expect to politically bury deep on Nov. 2.

Detroit City Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—The excitement over city politics is increasing very decidedly to-day. The Citizens' Committee of Twenty withdrew their call for a mass convention, which was to precede the action of other parties; and announce that they will await the action of the regular party conventions before taking any other steps. The *Daily Union*, one of the independent afternoon papers, comes out to-night, and denounces the Committee's call as simply a Republican intrigue, and its signers as either having been wheedled into it, or else as being guilty of an intentional fraud.

The Virginia Governorship.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The *Herald* has a letter stating that Col. Hughes, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, is ineligible, having conveyed a challenge to a duel to Elbert Fowler, at Bristol, Tenn., in 1870. The Constitution of Virginia provides that no person who knowingly conveys a challenge shall be allowed to vote or hold any office of honor, profit or trust.

RELIGIOUS.

Closing Meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Illinois, North.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Oct. 20.—Last night several of the churches adjourned their services and united with the Synodical meeting in the Presbyterian Church. The audience was unusually large. The Rev. R. W. Patterson read the 60th Chapter of Isaiah, and the report on Foreign Missions was presented by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell. The report showed that 88 of the 141 churches connected with the Synod of Illinois, North, had contributed to this cause during the year $11,630.00. Fifty-three had contributed nothing. After reading the report Dr. Mitchell addressed the audience on the subject of Missions, taking for his text the noted response of the Duke of Wellington, "What Are Your Marching Orders?" The marching orders to the church are nothing less than "giving the Gospel to the round world." The Synod adjourned this morning.

The session has been a pleasant one, and the good people of Sterling will be long remembered for their hospitalities.

The Synod of Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 20.—The Presbyterian Synod of Michigan, which assembled in this city last Thursday, adjourned to-day, sine die, having been quite well attended. The report of the Freedmen's Committee was made to-day, and was rather interesting. It shows thirty-two ordained ministers for the freedmen under the care of this Synod, of whom eighteen are colored; also six licensed preachers (five colored), sixty-one teachers (thirty-six colored).

Reports were made from standing committees on the minutes of the Presbyteries, and show the condition of affairs of the Church throughout the State.

It was asserted that the contributions to the publication fund was not as ample as they should be; and it is thought that a fuller attendance in the Sunday-schools in many sections might be secured.

The last business of importance previous to adjournment was the passage of a resolution stating, in effect, that since the Constitutional Commission has opened the question of the license for the sale of intoxicating drinks, the Synod takes ground against the granting of licenses, and [illegible] of any tax by the payment of, or the imposition may be made or sold. Upon this, the [illegible] the Rev. John G. Atterbury, left the chair, and spoke against the resolutions, believing that heavy and thorough taxation might be more effectual for temperance than prohibition laws, which cannot be enforced. The clergymen and elders took the same view. These arguments were combatted at considerable length by several members. The resolution was finally adopted by a two-thirds vote.

The next Synod meet at Bay City, Oct. 8, 1874.

Presbyterian Synod of Southern Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—The Presbyterian Synod of Southern Indiana, which has been in session at Rushville since last Thursday, was brought to a successful close this evening, the attendance being very fair and the proceedings of an interesting character. The Rev. Irwin, of Greensburg, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Condit, of Terre Haute, and E. G. Barrett, of this city, temporary Clerk. Adjourned to meet in Terre Haute next April.

DES MOINES.

Large Masonic Gathering.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 20.—The four grand bodies of Iowa Masons are in session here this week. The Grand Consistory meet to-night, the Grand Commandery to-morrow, at which Eminent Grand Commander Sherman will deliver the annual address. Wednesday afternoon the installation of officers of the Grand Commandery will take place at the Central Church, with imposing ceremonies. On Wednesday evening there will be a grand banquet and ball at the Masonic Temple. The Grand Chapter meets on Thursday morning. Immediately after organization, Grand Master Guilbert will deliver the annual address. Sixty-seven Chapters are represented. The Grand Council opens Thursday afternoon with an address by Grand Master H. Y. Smith. The attendance is the largest ever known at any Masonic gathering in the State. The Masonic Temple is the finest and largest lodge-room west of Chicago.

MILWAUKEE'S TAX LEVY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20.—In the Council this afternoon, the tax levy for 1873 was determined. The schedule calls for a total levy of $807,856.80, as follows: General city purposes, $632,734.37; sewage purposes, $74,962.84; ward purposes, $100,159.54. The levy of the present exceeds that of last year by $100,000.

A THIEVISH CLERK.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20.—The money-order clerk of the Atlanta Post-Office is a defaulter to the amount of $6,000. His father, who is Postmaster, says he will pay the full amount to the Government. The news was received to-day that the clerk sailed from Brunswick, Ga., for Cuba.

WASHINGTON.

A Review of the Mixed Claims Commission.

Joe Wilson on Newt Booth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1873.

The Mixed Claims Commission dissolved a few weeks ago, little observed by any of us. It is not too late to say something about it, and something ought to be said upon a conference of such moment, which awarded about

TWO MILLION DOLLARS,

wholly to English claimants.

This sum fell below the expectations of the British at least $3,000,000; and Russell Gurney, the English Commissioner, departed with a sense of defeat, which the English press and bar have not failed to deepen in his mind. The composition of the Commission was highly advantageous to ourselves, and our usual luck has followed us. The British confidently expected to offset about 50 per cent of the Alabama award with the results of this Mixed Commission; but the selection of the umpire

COUNT CORTI

was in our favor, from the spirit of equity and compromise manifested by that noble Italian, and also from his general ignorance of international precedents, whereby he decided like a conscientious novice, and happily the positions in this aspect were as served our side. The English Commissioner, Russell Gurney, was not adapted to advance the interests of his countrymen, being old, snappish, noisy, and violent, and without any special training for cases of this kind. The American Commissioner, James S. Frazer, of Indiana, was a man a good deal of the style and temperament of President Lincoln,—dry, sly, witty, slow, sure, and shrewd,—and he managed to provoke Gurney by his equipoise, and yet get the advantage in sympathy. They quarreled dreadfully, and Corti on one occasion rose up and said:

"By G——, I will not stay here to here you dispute, gentlemen."

This worthy, attentive, and right noble Italian had little apprehension of the dignity of commerce, and held that the fusses of people engaged in trade required to be adjusted on the nice scale of right and wrong, and not as custom had prescribed. He did, therefore, discriminate like his countrywoman *Portia*, as, for example, in the case of

THE BRITISH SHIP CIRCASSIAN.

This ship had departed from England to run the blockade, but got to New Orleans after we had opened that port, and she was not technically, therefore, a blockade-runner. Corti, the umpire, held that blockade-running was an illicit business, a crime in point of fact, and he decided thus:

"Gentlemen, this vessel was started out to commit a crime. The intention of her owners and crew was to break the blockade. By the law of right, she ought to be condemned. But there was no blockade technically, and, therefore her bad and vicious intentions were attended with a sort of accidental warrant. What can I do but to cut the claim in two. The vessel-owners demand $340,000, with interest for eleven years. I award them just half the amount."

This truly, was a wise and wayward decision; not logical on the ground of either assumption, but conceived in the spirit of an umpire. There is no defence to be made for it, but it preached the Christian gospel of peace.

Here we come to a difference fatal to one side or the other in such an arbitration, according to the mood or locality of the actors and judges. What are

THE LIMITS OF THE COMMERCIAL SPIRIT?

What rights have daring navigators belonging to neutral powers in mere trading adventures, as the breaking of proclamation-blockades or blockades in fact? A man who does not sympathize with the commercial spirit, or does not comprehend it, can have no feeling for the merchant-marine. Count Corti, out of his aristocratic tendencies, regarded blockade-running as a moral offense,—a crime he called it. Judge Fraser, living in Indiana, and knowing no more about the sailor's spirit than if he had been conversing with a canal-boat driver, said repeatedly that he thought neutrals interfering between belligerents were a set of pirates, and had no equities. This is a fatal doctrine to the United States, if we are ever to be a commercial power again. During Washington's administration, Mr. William Pinkney, one of the greatest men produced by our race, if a martinet, proceeded to England and took exactly the opposite course, and laid down the law of

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS

with such clearness and vigor that he recovered, if I remember correctly, about £2,000,000. The reason was, that Pinkney was a citizen of Baltimore and Annapolis, which were animated with the splendid daring of warlike traders, and pushed past all the blockades of Christendom. He spoke for neutrals with a full understanding of the sailor-spirit as Cooper's novels have portrayed it, or as Thiers, the late ruler of France, described it in The Consulate and Empire: "The American officers and sailors displayed an intrepidity which announced the arrival on the sea of a new race of heroes."

The splendid services of Pinkney for neutral rights, so well portrayed in Wheaton's biography of him, have been practically neutralized in their turn by

JUDGE FRAZER,

one of Mr. Morton's appointees, who knows nothing of the spirit of the sea, and sat on the Supreme Court of a State where all the oysters arrive dead in cans, and the steamboats paddle up the sluices with a mill-wheel in their rear, looking as if they would like to grind some Indian meal the moment they ran aground. I traveled last summer on one of those expensive grist-mills, called the Belle of the West. The First Mate had kicked up a rumpus with one of the coal-heavers, and discharged him. The man swivelled like Bob Nettles, and, at one of the [illegible] picked up a stone. "Put it down," I thought [illegible] "you mutineed!" [illegible] a topic: "Go on, [illegible] with Tom Hoodon such plank. [illegible] Reef the gang-

"Make no deep scrutiny
Into his mutiny,—
Rash and undutiful,
Past all dishonor!"

Now, Judge Frazer conceives a sailor to be such a stoker as that, and thinks he ought to have no neutral rights. Our country is too provincial in these things. The Coast ought to know the generosity of the West, and the West ought not to forget wholly the uses of the Coast. Farm-boys ought to have a ship to run off to.

THE NAVAL SPIRIT

is found worth cultivating by such a State as Prussia; and Judge Frazer, saving us a million of dollars, probably put a record against us for the day when we could make millions by gallant hazard. For what said Henry Clay, himself no coastwise man: "The flag that flies at the masthead covers the sailor on the deck."

It is to be questioned whether all the maritime gallantry of the past can be an apology for preserving the practices of the privateer and the blockade-runner in civilization; but is war hereafter to be wholly under the domain of fixed powers? What help, then can be found for the oppressed inhabitants of oppressive States, except in the slow and ponderous gravity of declared war? Every Republic in South America was brought into being by the quiet and unauthorized support of English neutrals, and the map was thus cleared of such a Spain as at a previous time could discover America. Are a Republican people to retain no unauthorized discretion to move individually upon errands of human relief? Judge Frazer treated this question, one day while the Mixed Commission was in session at Newport, as follows:

"The old woman [Gurney] is out of sorts this morning. I believe I will go down to the beach and sniff the salt air, and thus get some idea of maritime law."

THE CLAIMS

under the Mixed Commission were mainly for destroyed or condemned cotton ($500,000 awarded), false imprisonment, and prize cases or condemned ships, like the Circassian, above named. The bulk of the award, or over $700,000, was carried off by a gallant young American lawyer, Nathaniel Wilson, of Zanesville, O., formerly, who came here a government-clerk, studied deeper than young lawyers in general, and finally became the chief counsel in the country in prize and admiralty cases. He was retained by the London Lloyds, or the salvage association which pays insurance on condemned ships, and then prosecutes internationally for the recovery of the insurance. Mr. Wilson made about $80,000 or $90,000 in this work, and, besides, won high encomiums for his urbanity, modesty, and breadth of knowledge, on both sides of the water. George Taylor, a lawyer distinguished in cotton-cases, took away about $116,000. This man has made $1,000,000, it is said, in cotton-cases, and put up one of the most elaborate residences in this city. He was a rebel, and represented the Confederate States in France, and put the rebel loan on the French market. Hughes, Denver & Peck got $100,000 for their clients. Mr. Peck, if I remember well, is a son of that strong man and good Judge, Ebenezer Peck, of Illinois. The Commission, or its umpire, held that persons who had gone before the Court of Claims thereby deprived themselves of relief, and should not fly the tribunal they selected. This was right in motive, but bad in some cases, because several claimants had voluntarily withdrawn from the Court of Claims on the creation of the Commission. An American lawyer said to me:

"The English claimants would have got double the award if the Commission had been composed of

"TWO OR THREE NEW YORK MERCHANTS."

The Commission never produced a written opinion at any time,—a remarkable fact in the record of Commissions of this kind. Was it laziness, outside occupation, or agreement?

R. S. Hale, American agent, showed unceasing alacrity for the Government, his client. He received $10,000 greenbacks; while James S. Carlisle, a Washington lawyer, who seldom troubled himself to appear in audience, got $10,000 gold.

Count Corti received nothing for his services, but will probably get the usual remembrance of a service of silver plate; and he has been a person to be well remembered amongst us and throughout civilization, as a man with the highest notions of honor and propriety.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS

before this Commission—all of which were thrown out—were for the St. Albans raid, for the detention of ships at Calcutta loaded with saltpetre and kept back by orders in council, and for the use without paying royalty of American inventions. The chief guides from American sources as to the International law applying in the cases were Wheaton, William Beach Lawrence, and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, of which Judge Nelson was probably the brightest authority in civilization. Our record in the Supreme Court during the war, upon cases of this class, is honorable. The legal geniuses of the nation produced opinions which amount to principles between nations. And then,

WHEATON!

What a man was he,—the native of one of the smallest States, not long-lived, a newspaper man for some time, yet precise and broad as the popular understanding of free-masonry. Scotch, Prussians, Scandinavians, French, Americans, felt the luminous light in him, and the Germans called his reports the "Golden tone of Transatlantic law." Let us be gratified with our work thus far in the domain of thought and law. If we should expire by weakness or inattention, the world would feel, too late, that a sudden and a cheerful star had gone out of our zone.

CALIFORNIA AND NEWT BOOTH.

A highly distinguished concurrence of great men met on a recent Sabbath afternoon, near the Executive mansion. On the first part was Joseph Wilson, late Chief of the Land-Office. On the second part was THE TRIBUNE's correspondent. They shook hands as if the eyes of Delaware were upon them, and proceeded to public questions with all their well-known intelligence. Persons who peeped at the interview over a neighboring garden-wall say that it bore a striking resemblance to the naval action between the Alabama and Kearsarge. Modesty forbids mention of the many astute ideas which dropped from THE TRIBUNE correspondent as plentifully as a loyal Englishman drops his H's. Mr. Wilson, who has been living three years on the Pacific coast, rose to explain as follows:

"Did you ever read the history of the fall of the Assyrian Empire? But why do I ask such a question of you? Well, sir, the revolution accomplished in California by Newt Booth is worthy of the classic pen of Rollin. Single-handed and alone he made the fight. He began on nothing, and created his party as he went along. And mark me, sir,—I am a man beyond the years of some of us, and, if I die, bear it in memory. Newt Booth looks as if he would be the next President of the United States. The force of opinion is all that way. Corporations have been systematically undermining the people by buying and feeing Congress and the Government officials, and the Central Pacific Railroad was the foremost offender of all. It possesses the worst roadway in the United States, and Stanford is always bragging about his great enterprise, as if there was anything in it. Sir, [here Mr. Wilson's face resembles Daniel Webster's], the work of Oakes Ames was far more conscientiously and nobly done, and the Union Pacific is the more perfect job. Did you ever read Sir William Hamilton's philosophy? Why, the Central Pacific Railroad, created by a Republic, ruled the people of the Coast worse than Herod or Pontius Pilate ruled a conquered Roman province. They sat upon the neck thereof. They had their Senators here, their Legislatures yonder; and Newt Booth broke the whole chain. He's a little man, brave-looking, and all earnest,—a kind of medium-sized lion. Herodotus says, in his reflections on Asia Minor, that bachelors are the great resort of nations in extremity. Newt Booth is one of those men,—a bachelor,—and if you want to see a man of the people at his best, look at him in contrast to one of these Corporation-Kings! Read Booth's protest to the people, and Stanford's babyish response. *En avant*, gentlemen, as Napoleon remarked from the summit of the Pyramid of Cheops. The wave that is sweeping over the country will not be checked. Government by corporations is monarchy flying the popular flag to deceive the people. Let us come to a definite understanding with them, and start a well-understood jurisprudence for it. Did Ralston or Latham interfere with the election, or help out the Central Railroad? No, they were too shrewd. You cannot catch such men napping."

At this point we saw that Mr. Wilson was about smashing in an invisible library and drawing upon the inexhaustible vocabulary of memory, and we retreated. Yes, we had an engagement, and we left the great man amidst his gorgeous ruminations! GATH.

Extension of the Railway Mail Service—Congressman Roberts' Letter Returning His Back Pay—Minister Sickles' Disregard of the Constitution—Col. Hughes, of Virginia, in Trouble—Counterfeiters Under Surveillance—Summary of the Auditor's Annual Report.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 20.—The new railway mail service, ordered by the Post-Office Department within the past two weeks on the following lines of Northwestern railroads, went into operation to-day: Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, from Walton to Traverse City, Mich., [illegible]; Chicago & Pacific, from Chicago to [illegible]; & Western, from [illegible] miles; Milwaukee, Lake Shore [illegible] Wis., 85 miles; and [illegible]waukee to Two Rivers, named route, from Manitowoc branch of the last [illegible] Appleton, 44½ miles.

The new service ordered on the Utah [illegible] Railroad from Corrine to Franklin, 57½ miles, is to begin Nov. 1.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERTS' BACK PAY.

The letter of Representative Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, covering irrevocably into the Treasury his portion of the Congressional salary-grab, is published, in full, as follows:

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

Hon. W. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Inclosed please find certificate of the Sub-Treasurer at New York, of the deposit with him to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States of the sum of $4,427, which I desire to cover irrevocably into the Treasury. This sum is the amount which a law of the last Congress gave me as back-pay as a member of that body. Absence from the country since March has delayed my present action, but I make haste upon landing, and before reaching my home, to carry out my original purpose with reference to the money. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

MINISTER SICKLES IN TROUBLE.

Administration organs affect to believe that the fact that Minister Sickles has received from the Minister of War of Spain a sword, which is said to have been made expressly for him, gives the lie to the statements heretofore made that Sickles was in bad odor at Madrid. The Constitution, however, prohibits any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States from "accepting, without the consent of Congress, any present, emolument of office, or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State." In about the last instance in which Congress was asked to consent to the acceptance by an American naval officer of a present offered by a foreign State, which was intended as a token of appreciation of gallant services rendered in saving the lives of a number of persons, the temper of that body was shown to be adverse to granting permission of this sort.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Statistics will accompany the annual report of the Postmaster General showing that, during the past year, there has been a large increase of depredations upon the United States mails in the way of stealing, robbing, &c, and that there was a proportionate increase of punishment therefor.

COL. HUGHES DISCLAIMS CARRYING A CHALLENGE.

Friends of Col. Hughes, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, of whom, including several members of Congress, there are quite a number here at present, have all perused the correspondence published in a New York paper to-day, and have arrived at the conclusion that there is nothing in the letters that Hughes carried to a certain editor from his aggrieved friend, Clarkson, which proves that Hughes delivered a challenge to fight a duel, or that Clarkson meant to fight at all. It is, however, doubted by some whether equal liberality of construction of the language contained in the letters will be indulged by the voters of the Republican party of the State, or by the courts, into which the matter will probably be taken if Hughes should happen to be elected. If the correspondence is genuine, which Hughes' friends seem to believe it to be, and is construed to mean that Hughes knowingly carried a challenge to fight a duel, he is, by the laws of the State, disfranchised and disqualified for any State office of trust or emolument.

THE COUNTERFEITERS OF FIBRE-PAPER.

A letter received from Pittsburgh asserts that the United States District-Attorney at that place has information which will enable him to arrest the parties who have successfully counterfeited the fibre-paper upon which greenbacks are printed, and who are also believed to have made and uttered the counterfeit $500 United States note. The arrest, it was thought, would be made immediately.

[To the Associated Press.]

OUTSTANDING LEGAL-TENDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Outstanding legal-tenders, $359,476,488.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the decision of the lower Court in the appeal of the New York Central Railroad from the decision of the Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, awarding damages to a drover named Lockwood, who received injuries while riding on a drover's pass. The Court directs the payment of interest usually paid at the usual rates in such cases in New York, sustaining the rulings below that the contract made by defendant, and the pass issued to him, was no impediment in the way of recovering if he was not guilty of neglect of ordinary care and prudence, which contributed to his injury, and that there was no such negligence on his part in leaving the car and proceeding to look after his cattle, in matter stated, as would debar recovery. Judge Bradley delivered the opinion.

Davidson vs. The United States, error from the Circuit Court for Indiana, affirmed on authority of Dare vs. The United States, No. 99 of last term. No opinions.

THE PANAMA TROUBLES.

The action of Admiral Almy in protecting the Panama Railroad during the recent revolutionary disturbances is commended in official circles.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The assent of his Government having been obtained, Sir Edward Thornton has consented to serve as umpire on the United States and Mexican Claims Commission, and has signed the requisite declaration in office.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The annual report of the Auditor of the Treasury contains the following summary of the year's business:

Four thousand six hundred and fifty-four requisitions drawn by the Secretaries of War and Interior	$61,693,176.22
Claims paid during the year	4,802,406.95
Five thousand four hundred and fifty-seven accounts settled	6,658,631.78
Thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-three accounts unsettled	6,489,640.89
Three thousand four hundred and sixty-seven Quartermaster's accounts settled	29,065,626.60
Ninety-seven Signal Office accounts settled	297,229.52
One thousand one hundred and forty-five subsistence accounts settled	4,372,779.33
Fourteen refugee, freedmen, and abandoned land accounts settled	118,198.14
Two hundred and sixteen engineer accounts settled	8,826,443.50
Eight original State war claims	1,701,418.28
Twenty-two suspended State war claims	84,984.40

The pension account shows the number of pensioners on the roll at present as follows: Revolutionary, half-pay, 1,557; invalid, 99,804; widows, 5; and others, not including children, 112,088; War of 1812, 23,319; total, 236,763. Artificial limbs have been received by 1,407 pensioners, and 9,497 have received commutation in lieu thereof. The amount appropriated to pay army pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was $30,000,000. The amount paid to pensioners during the year was $28,958,852.95. The balance will be covered into the Treasury.

CRIME.

A Would-be Murderer is Himself Shot.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 20.—H. Shuttleworth, and Dr. Ambley, of New Albion, were disputing about something last Friday, when Shuttleworth drew a revolver and was about to fire at Ambley. Ambley anticipated him, however, and struck his arm in such a manner that the charge took effect in Shuttleworth's own body. The Doctor extracted the ball, and by his attention saved the life of his would-be assassin.

Robbery of the Treasury of Jackson County, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 20.—The news of the robbery of the safe in the Treasury of Jackson County of $20,000 was received here early this morning, and created a sensation. The prosecuting attorney will leave for Andrew to-morrow. The robbery is one of the largest ever occurring in Iowa. It is thought here that the robbery was in some way the result of the recent county-seat fight in that county.

Stabbed and Severely Injured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 20.—At Oswego, on Sunday, a man named Briggs was severely cut by Isaac Pierce. There are but slight hopes of his recovery.

A Man Found Dead After a Drunken Fight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 20.—A man named Richard O'Gorman, while on a spree with Peter Doyle, got into a fight. The latter, when in John Galagher's saloon, whipped O'Gorman, and he was found dead in his bed this morning. The Coroner's jury have not yet returned a verdict in the case.

A Drunken Altercation at Streator, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 20.—At Streator, last evening, two farmers got into an altercation about a line of fence. Both were drinking, and old grudges were revived, which resulted in one drawing a knife and ripping his adversary's abdomen from hip to hip.

A Man Killed in Dresden, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 20.—Charles Vickers was shot by a man named Walford, at Dresden, on Saturday night. Vickers died in about two hours. The cause of the affray was whisky. Walford gave himself up to the Sheriff Sunday [illegible] now in [illegible] was brought to Zanesville, and is [illegible] claims that he acted in self-defense.

Saloon Murder at Batavia.

BATAVIA, Ill., Oct. 20.—A murder [illegible] took place here on Saturday evening at half-past 5 o'clock. One Pete Doyle, who is a drunken fellow, was in a saloon, when a stone-cutter came in and approached him (Doyle), who said to the stone-cutter: "I don't want anything to do with you—go away." The stone-cutter continued to approach Doyle, whereupon he stripped off his coat and knocked the stone-cutter down, and stamped on him with his heels, cutting off an artery just behind the ear. The injured man was taken to his boarding-place by some friends, and, during the night, a fellow-boarder in an adjoining room heard him breathing heavily, and went in to see what was the matter, and found him lying on the floor. He put him on the bed and heard nothing further. The next morning (yesterday) the same boarder called him as usual, and, getting no response, went into his room and found him dead, the pillows and sheets of the bed being covered with blood, the wound having bled afresh during the night. Doyle stayed around till 10 o'clock Saturday night, and then went home, and early Sunday morning went up to Elgin. A Coroner's inquest was held, at which the above facts were brought out, but the verdict was reserved till to-night, for fear Doyle might take the alarm and run off. He came back from Elgin, however, last night and gave himself up, and is now in jail at Geneva, awaiting examination. A companion, who carried the news of the result of the fight to Doyle's folks, is also locked up. The men are both Irishmen, and the murdered man was a peaceable one when not in liquor. Both had been drinking, and were quarrelsome, though it is not known that there was any old feud between them. The dead man's friends live in Joliet.

The Stokes Murder Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The third trial of Edward S. Stokes was resumed this morning. The defense introduced testimony to show that the prisoner had intended going to Providence at the time of the tragedy, and that he was passing the hotel, on the opposite side of the street, when he was saluted by a lady from one of the windows, and entered the hotel to speak to her. Fisk arrived a few minutes afterwards.

John Moore testified that when he heard the shots he went to the door of the private entrance and saw Fisk wounded, who said Stokes was "too quick for him this time."

Patrick Logan, a Court officer at the first trial of Stokes, testified to a conversation he had with Hart and Redmond, hotel servants and witnesses for the prosecution, while conveying them from the Court-room to the House of Detention. He said they informed him that they expected $1,000 each for their trouble, and Redmond told him they were furnished copies of their testimony. Hart and Redmond, the witness said, called into a number of liquor-saloons on the way from the Court-room to the House of Detention.

The story told by Patrick Logan in the Stokes trial to-day took every one by surprise. Logan speaks in the richest west of Ireland accent, and is of a determined aspect. The District Attorney's efforts to shake him entirely failed. He admits concealing the story for a year. His reason for not telling was he didn't want to be made a witness, but he expected the jury to disagree, and as a last resort, if Stokes was in danger of being hanged, he intended to go to Albany and tell the Governor all. After the District Attorney brought out that Logan was discharged from the police on the charge of not doing his duty at the 4th of July riot, he explained that he saved from clubbing by a brutal policeman a poor old man waiting for admission to the dispensary, and that officer accused him of interfering. Logan swears he saved the old man's life, and there is no other charge against him.

After the testimony by Vanderbilt, Horace Clark, J. R. Ramsey, and other railroad-men, as to Fisk's character, taken on former trials, was read, the Court adjourned.

Wholesale Stabbing Affray.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 20.—A *Gazette* special from Bedford, Lawrence County, Ind., says that Thomas Christopher, a blacksmith living near that place, who had lost one leg, entertained a neighbor. John Morrow, last night, who had put up with him for the night. Having suspected an undue intimacy between this man and his wife for some time, he watched closely last night, and, entering his wife's bedroom about 10 o'clock, he verified his suspicions. In a fit of frenzy, armed with a knife, he first stabbed his three children, then his wife, and, turning on John Morrow, dealt him two gashes in the face. Morrow threw him down, took the knife away from him, and plunged it in his body ten or eleven times, killing him instantly. Morrow was arrested. Mrs. Christopher was stabbed in the abdomen, and the bowels protrude from the wound. It is thought she and one child will die. All the parties bore a good name, and were respected.

The New York State Treasury Defalcations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Frederick R. Sherwin, one of the arrested bankers of Charles H. Phelps, the defaulting Cashier in the State Treasury Department, had not given bail, up to noon to-day. He was at his office to-day, in charge of two Deputy Sheriffs, writing to his friends to furnish the necessary amount. It appears that Sherwin only rents the furniture in the office which he occupies, so that, although there are several attachments against him in the hands of the Sheriff, the property cannot be seized. Phelps' method of procedure was similar to that of Rodman, in Brooklyn, the money remitted by County Treasurers having been pocketed, instead of deposited to the State's credit.

Highway Robberies in Omaha.

OMAHA, Oct. 20.—On Saturday night at a late hour, a Texan cattle-dealer was attacked by two men named McCaffery and Strong, and beaten severely and robbed. It is supposed that the same men robbed and seriously injured a young man named Hill, the same night. Both men were arrested and bound over for trial.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—At Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, to-night, Frank Callahan shot and instantly killed G. H. Rosenbaum, a former partner. There was no quarrel. The act was one of cold-blooded murder. Callahan escaped.

Convicted of Arson.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—Augustus Tripp, convicted of arson in the second degree, was sentenced to-day to eight years and nine months hard labor in the Auburn State Prison.

Two Prisoners Escape from Sing Sing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Jim Brady and William Miller, notorious thieves, escaped from the Sing Sing Prison last night.

The Brazilian Tragedy.

Rio Janeiro (Sept. 6) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Aug. 17 the Capital of Maranham was roused from its customary inanity by the discovery of an atrocious murder, committed by one of its chief men, high in the judicial ranks—one of the Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce of Maranham—a tribunal whose jurisdiction extends over one-fourth the immense Empire of Brazil.

Desembargador Pontes Visgueiro, the murderer, was a Judge of high reputation as well as of high category, a widower, 65 years of age, whose character was unblemished, save by a *liaison*, trivial in this country of easy morality, with a girl of 15 to 16 years, which commenced about two years ago, when she was only 14 years of age. The girl was of notoriously loose character, but the old Judge was infatuated with her, and for more than a year he bore with her vagaries, her thefts, her drunkenness, and her infidelities. At last the strained bow broke, the deep infatuation which had possessed him turned to a deadly hatred, and it would seem that about a year ago he employed a Lieutenant to make away with her, or, as this officer now asserts, to indict a severe flogging on her. His agent failed him, and by the advice of his friends, the old Judge obtained a year's leave of absence and set out for a neighboring province, apparently to forget her.

But even absence seemed only to have strengthened his murderous longing, for in three or four months he returned to Maranham, bringing with him one of the numerous bravos who furnish the weapons for personal or party hatreds in this country, a man named Guilhermino, and the bottle of chloroform which played a conspicuous part thereafter.

Immediately after his return the old Judge renewed his relations with the girl, and these continued without incident for nearly three months. But on the 14th of August the ancient lover called the girl to his rooms, which were on the first floor. He received her with caresses and kind words, set before her sweetmeats, and when she had partaken of them desired her to enter the adjoining bedroom. Behind the door was the bravo Guilhermino, and as the girl passed it he darted on her, squeezed her by the throat and thrust a gag into her mouth. This done, the old Judge rushed in to satiate his hatred, so long disguised. He forced the pinioned and gagged girl to inhale chloroform, and when she dropped senseless at his feet he stabbed her repeatedly with a poniard in the chest and stomach, cut her head nearly off, and, throwing himself upon her, actually bit her like a ravenous beast, in the madness of his rage and hatred. This he has told himself.

It has been no part of the Judge's plan to sacrifice himself while satiating his murderous spirit. Some time before he had obtained zinc [illegible] a small traveling case, such as they [illegible] how to solder [illegible], and he had had himself taught [illegible] acid, and a tool. Riding himself with solder, [illegible] unfortunate girl was forced [illegible] case the body of the [illegible] was carefully soldered down after the zinc cover [illegible] up with lime. A passage to Cara was [illegible] the box for Guilhermino, and the case was to accompany him, to be dropped into the sea on the voyage.

Two or three days more and the bravo would have left with his charge; but meantime the mother and the familiars of the girl had become alarmed at her continued absence. To their inquiries the Judge replied that he knew not where she was. The Passport Office was examined, but nothing showed she had left the city. The police were communicated with, and after much hesitation—for *desembargador* is an awe-inspiring rank, and can be dealt with only by the Supreme Court—the Chief of Police himself, with a large force, surrounded the house at midnight of the 16th, and in the morning proceeded to a search of the premises.

As for the Judge himself they did not dare to hinder him going out to take, as he said, a walk. The house was vainly ransacked; but in the garden, just under the house-eaves, some signs of disturbance of the earth directed attention to a spot. The cutlasses of the police soon disinterred a case, and, on jabbing a hole into it, blood and fetor issued from it. By a medical examination the body of the girl was found doubled up in it, the head and one leg nearly severed from the trunk.

Four accomplices were at once arrested but, owing to the immunities of his rank, the Judge could not be taken unless by an order of the Supreme Court, and all that could be done was to cause him to be accompanied by a police official of the rank of Captain. The necessary order, however, will go on from Rio on the 19th to bring him here for trial.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20.—This forenoon the body of a man washed ashore below the harbor. The remains were taken to the station, and later in the day were recognized as those of Mike Shanley, an employe on the Goodrich steamer Manitowoc. Two weeks ago Sunday night, while the boat was in the bay, outward bound, Shanley took off his coat, threw it upon the deck, and jumped overboard. Shanley was about 20 years of age. The causes that led him to commit suicide have not yet been reported.

SPORTING MATTERS.

First Meeting of the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 20.—There is now an immense crowd at the Phoenix Hotel, of this city, and the pool-sellers are surrounded by crowds of large purchasers, who are visitors from every part of the Union, who have come to be present at the races, which are to come off this week under the auspices of the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association. The subject of selling pools on the track was this evening, by special request, brought formally before the Association for discussion, and it was decided that it should be allowed. The first step has undoubtedly been taken in an enterprise which will result in great benefit, not only to the Association, but to the whole country, and we doubt if any young enterprise of the kind has ever started under more favorable circumstances. The races will last for five days, from the 21st to the 26th instant, inclusive. The track is now in fine condition, and magnificent sport is confidently expected, and will certainly be realized.

Fast Running-Time Made at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 20.—The great ten-mile race to-day, on a half-mile track, was won by the California horse Grainger, in 30 minutes and 4½ seconds, the best time on a half-mile track in America. He was driven by George Leihy.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,383; shipments, 304. The weather being cool, the packing demand is better. The market closed steady. Wintered Texan steers, $1.75@2.50; through Texan steers, $1.37½@2.00; good do wintered Texan steers, $1.75@2.60.

HOGS—Extreme range, $3.00@3.45.

EAST LIBERTY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 20.—CATTLE—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 115 cars. No sales.

HOGS—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 93 cars. Best Philadelphia, $4.60@4.70; Yorkers, $4.30@4.40.

SHEEP—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 17 cars. No sales.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 20.

Schr P. Harrison, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Oconto, lumber.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, lumber.
Steam barge Annie Laurie, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hattie Hart, Saugatuck, lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, lumber.
Schr J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Monitor, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Sea Bird, Muskegon, lumber.
Brig Pilgrim, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Gipsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Potomac, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr D. G. Wright, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, Wall's Pier, lumber.
Scow Mermaid, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Madison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Sea Gem, Manitowoc, railroad ties.
Schr Australia, Taylor's Pier, railroad ties.
Schr Beloit, Alaska, railroad ties.
Stmr Alpena, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Charles Hibbard, Grand Haven, slabs.
Schr O. Shaw, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, wood.
Scow Laurina, Saugatuck, slabs.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Marinette, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Eldorado, Menominee, lumber.
Barge D. L. Filer, Menominee, lumber.
Schr America, Saginaw, salt.
Schr George Knapp, Manistee, shingles.
Schr S. Bates, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Gazelle, Manistee, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Japan, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Geo. Steele, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Transit, Centreville, wood.
Steam barge M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Steam barge Chas. Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.
Bark Great West, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Arab, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARED ... Oct. 20.

Schr Z. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 60,000 bu oats.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 80 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 28,000 bu wheat.
Schr H. P. Moore, Collingwood, 14,020 bu corn.
Stmr India, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat, 600 brls flour.
Stmr India, Erie, 500 brls flour, 500 pigs lead.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop De Pere, Green Bay, 650 brls pork, 13 pigs liquor, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 30 brls pork, 25 brls oil, and sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 20,000 bu barley, 3,000 bu rye, 700 brls flour, 99 brls eggs, 126 bags grass seed, 256 bales broom-corn, and sundries.
Schr Charles H. Burton, Buffalo, 30,405 bu wheat.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 290 green salted hides, and sundries.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo and Erie, 1,100 pigs lead, 100 brls flour, 65 brls pork, and sundries.

Lake Freights

Freights were dull and easy at 6c for corn, and 6½c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters were: To Buffalo—Prop Arabia and steam barge Gebhart, corn at 6c; prop Empire State and prop Cuba, wheat and barley on private terms; prop Fountain City, corn through. To Kingston—Schr Wawanosh, wheat on private terms. To Sandusky—Schr Josephine, corn at 5¼c. Total, 7. Capacity equal to 62,000 bu wheat, 160,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu barley.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—PASSED DOWN—Props Nashua, Huron City, City of Boston, Oswegatchie, Hacket and barges; barks Summer Cloud, William Sturgis; schrs Oneida, Carrington, Higgie & Jones, Maumee Valley, E. M. Portch, William Home, Prime, H. Johnson, A. Hanson, C. C. Barnes, Wilcox, G. W. Davis, Monticello, Rust, Nevada, Denifer, Rising Star, L. Johnson, J. Scarth, C. P. Williams, Breed, Nicholas, J. Noyes, Melvina.

PASSED UP—Props Champlain, Lake Ontario, Equinox, Dean Richmond, Philadelphia, Scott, Mayflower, Canisteo, Oneida, Cormorant; barks Parana, Benson, Lotus; schrs Cohen, Watchful, West Side, Goodell, Alice, Escanaba, Swallow, Pfeister, Niagara, St. Peter, A. Andrews, J. Magee, Blazing Star, H. Home, Montpelier, Hubbard, North Cape, Nevada, Goffe, S. Minch, Homer, Hoboken, Preston, D. R. Martin, C. Culver, Geo. Murray, Havana, Cuba, R. Winslow.

WIND—North.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Props Badger State, Superior and consort, Vienna and consort, Tweed; schrs Camden, American Champion, E. J. McVea, Sea Bird, Houghton.

PASSED UP—Schrs H. P. Baldwin, T. Quayle.

WIND—Fresh, northwest.

Marine Items from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20.—The propeller Messenger, of the Englemann line, ran into the scow Emanuel today, and sank her. The scow was lying at the dock, and the steamer was turning when the collision took place. The scow is damaged to the extent of $400.

The propeller Plymouth reports that, during the gale last Friday night, the schooner D. P. Dobbins, while [illegible] in South Manitou harbor, parted her small anchor and drifted ashore. The Dobbins was upward bound with a cargo of coal. She lies easy, and will be got off without difficulty. The barge Glasgow has been chartered to go to her assistance with a steam pump.

On the same night a small trading schooner, "Yankee Trader," parted her cable in Little Manitou harbor, and was beached high and dry.

Vessel Transfers.

List of vessels conveyed during month of September, 1873:

One-half of canal-boat American Star, John S. Hewson to John Steinsuch, $500.
One-half of canal-boat Acadia, D. R. Mead & J. H. Akhurst, Jr., to Purington & Scranton, $1.
One-half of canal-boat Angola, D. R. Mead & J. H. Akhurst, Jr., to Purington & Scranton, $1.
One-half of canal-boat Aurora, D. R. Mead & J. H. Akhurst, Jr., to Purington & Scranton, $1.
The whole of schooner Beloit, Nellie Peterson & John Sandburg to William D. Hitchcock et al., $2,000.
One-fourth of propeller Cuyahoga, Robert Montgomery to C. F. A. Spencer, $7,500.
One-fourth of propeller Cuyahoga, Robert Montgomery to Sylvester Walker, $7,500.
One-fourth of canal-boat Commerce, D. R. Mead and G. H. Akhurst to Purington & Scranton.
One-half of canal-boat Commerce, Purington & Scranton to John Scanlon, $500.
The whole of schooner W. H. Dunham, William R. Lauitt to George B. Dunham et al., $14,000.
The whole of schooner Evelyn, Eliz and M. A. Storing to M. L. Edwards, $700.
The whole of tug W. L. Ewing, C. J. Taylor and W. H. B. Dean to the Vessel Tug Company.
The whole of canal-barge Frederick, Alfred Delanier to Mrs. and Thomas Nicholson, $1,800.
One-half of schooner King Brothers, Mathilda Paxton to Stephen F. Hanford, $1,000.
One-half of canal-boat Midgie, A. J. Thurber to D. L. Wilson, $750.
The whole of canal-boat Monitor, John Schotzell to E. Connors and G. F. Brown, $1,500.
The whole of canal-boat Milwaukee, Elihu Washburn to William D. Gardner, $1,000.
The whole of canal-boat Neptune, T. M. Bradley, Sheriff, to J. J. McCarthy, $300.
The whole of canal-boat North America, M. Donahue to Manning & Hopkins, $800.
The whole of canal-boat North America, Manning & Hopkins to W. Fidgment, $900.
One-half of canal-boat Omaha, Peter Gaulette to Henry McEwen, $800.
One-eighth of scow D. R. Owen, Albert Fairchild to Peter Feagan, $500.
The whole of canal-boat W. Roebuck, Jr., William Hanley to A. Roebuck and J. McCarthy, $3,300.
One-half of canal-boat Shamrock, Mark H. Hamlin to D. C. Wallace, $250.
One-half of canal-boat Waterloo, Nelson J. Rullison to Emma J. Brown, $200.
The whole of canal-boat C. W. Zimmerman, James Matthews to Charles Clark, $650.

Tonnage Report for September.

AMERICAN VESSELS ARRIVED FROM AMERICAN PORTS.

Class.	No.	Ton'ge	Men.
Steamers	129	84,466	3,111
Propellers	165	109,341	2,938
Barks	42	16,824	406
Brigs	23	5,094	182
Barges	125	38,484	585
Schooners	1,356	251,077	9,354
Totals	1,840	505,286	16,576

AMERICAN VESSELS CLEARED FOR AMERICAN PORTS.

Class.	No.	Ton'ge	Men.
Steamers	111	67,653	2,710
Propellers	172	122,556	3,237
Barks	34	14,462	337
Barges	124	44,356	612
Schooners	1,236	206,093	8,093
Totals	1,694	458,998	15,125

AMERICAN VESSELS ARRIVED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Class.	No.	Ton'ge	Men.
Schooners	1	255	9

AMERICAN VESSELS CLEARED FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

Class.	No.	Ton'ge	Men.
Propellers	1	236	13
Schooners	40	11,415	338
Totals	41	11,651	351

FOREIGN VESSELS ARRIVED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Class.	No.	Ton'ge	Men.
Propellers	19	5,274	377
Barks	2	654	20
Schooners	24	5,717	179
Totals	45	11,745	576

FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

Class.	No.	Ton'ge	Men.
Propellers	18	5,007	351
Schooners	8	2,295	68
Totals	26	7,302	419

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 20.—No arrival by the river today. The prop Whale departed, towing her barge Friendship, with a light load of salt, for Henry, and the canal-boat H. G. Loomis, from Joliet, with building-stone, for Henry. The canal-boat Gold-hunter, from LaSalle, with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal. The prop Whale and her barge Friendship, with salt for LaSalle and Henry, and the canal-boats Ocean and Johnstown, both light from Chicago, and in quest of business at Lake Depue, all passed out of the canal.

Eight feet and eight inches of water on the mitersill of Lock 15. The late rains failed to raise the river to any considerable extent. All the grain warehouses along the upper Illinois are well filled with corn, but until there is a freshet there can be no shipment by water from points below Henry.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—ARRIVED—Ketchre, LaSalle, 8,000 bu corn, 6,500 bu oats; J. Menard, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; J. D. Leonard, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Sligo, Willow Springs, 50 tons ice; [illegible] O'Connell, Sag, 80 yards stone; Edwin Walker, Jr., Lemont, 89 yards stone; Admiral, Lemont, 80 yards stone, Rescue, Lemont, 65 yards stone, S. & T., Lemont, 87 yards stone; Dolphin; Ottawa, 2,000 bu corn, 6,500 bu oats; Gen. McClellan, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; prop Storm, Rome, 7,500 bu oats; North America, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Industry, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Atlantic, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Lilly, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Monarch, Lockport, 129,000 lbs meal, 200 brls flour; Contest, Morris, 4,000 bu corn, 2,500 bu oats; Constitution, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Col. Martin, Lemont, 69 yds stone; W. J. Roebuck, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Charles Steel, Willow Springs, 90 yds stone; Galena, Willow Springs, 55 tons ice; Paramount, La Salle, 5,800 bu oats, 1,000 bu corn, 582 bu rye.

CLEARED—Gen. Sherman, Seneca; Onondaga, Morris, 85,600 ft lumber; John Carter, Joliet, 92,100 ft lumber; G. L. Booth, Seneca; Monitor, Morris; Montana, Ottawa, 3,036 posts; prop Whale, 2,716 ft lumber, 100 brls salt, Henry; 50 brls salt, Ottawa; 4 tons coal, Seneca; Friendship, 60 brls salt, Henry; 700 brls salt, Seneca; North Star, Ottawa, 70,500 ft lumber, 4,356 lath; Robert Holmes, LaSalle, 87,351 ft lumber, 40 m shingles, 2,700 lath; Harriet, Seneca, 50,200 ft lumber, 25 m lath, 75 m shingles; Elizabeth, Lockport, 5,000 bu wheat, 17,000 lbs sundries; Chicago Belle, 25 brls salt, 1,074 lbs merchandise; Utica, 32,185 lbs merchandise, Ottawa; 100 brls salt, 50 brls lime, 3,230 lbs merchandise, Seneca; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 50 m lumber, 50 m lath; Midgie, Marseilles; Commerce, 47,500 ft lumber, 4,250 lath; Ottawa, 39,366 ft lumber, Aux Sable; Drill, East Morris; Salina, Henry, 72,791 ft lumber, 2,930 lath, 100 m shingles; Champion, LaSalle, 171 tons coal; prop King Bros., 100 m lumber, 150 brls salt, 25 brls flour, 9 tons coal, Wilmington, 85 brls lime, Joliet; J. Reyburn, Marseilles, 32,855 ft lumber, 15,500 shingles, 317 bu potatoes; prop Wasp, Summit; Sligo, Willow Springs; Mary Walker, Lemont; Edwin Walker, Jr., Lemont; Thunderbolt, Lemont; Rescue, Lemont.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—ARRIVED—Prop Wasp, Summit, 35 yds stone; prop Depue, LaSalle, 149,329 lbs zinc; Georgia, Seneca, 6,400 bu corn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Obscure Diseases.

No matter how they originate, and without regard to the sex of the sufferer, are cured without danger or inconvenience by Helmbold's Ext. Buchu, the great Diuretic, which acts specifically upon the Kidneys, Bladder, and auxiliary organs. No other preparation possesses the fully developed merits of Helmbold's Extract. It is the only genuine Buchu, and is never fails. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

We make from to-day large

REDUCTIONS IN PRICES!

In all departments; and will continue to sell throughout the month at unusually low and attractive prices.

Strangers visiting the city, and families buying their winter supplies, will find this an especially advantageous opportunity to purchase.

106, 108, 110

STATE-ST.

60 & 62 Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. D. Austin & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm is authorized to sign firm name in liquidation.
C. D. AUSTIN,
O. J. JACOBS.
Chicago, Oct. 17, 1873.

The business of the Oriental Powder Mills, lately represented by C. D. Austin & Co., as agents, will from this date be conducted as a branch of the Boston office, at No. 9 State-st., Chicago, under C. D. Austin as selling agent.
C. O. FOSTER, President.
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
Boston, Sept. 26, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Bradley & Wills is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. M. C. Bradley will settle all claims against said firm up to date; also any indebtedness due the firm of Bradley & Wills, and receipt for same.
Chicago, Oct. 20, 1873. BRADLEY & WILLS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S FOR NOVEMBER.

First Number of a New Volume.

MAGNIFICENT SERIALS.

SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE GREAT SOUTH.

Annals of an English Abbey.

KATHERINE EARLE,

A Love Story.

EARTHEN PITCHERS;

A Novelette.

Scribner's Monthly in England.

NEW JUVENILE MAGAZINE.

The NOVEMBER SCRIBNER which begins a New Volume, also begins a Splendid Series of Papers,

THE GREAT SOUTH; which opens with an article historic, descriptive, and political, of more than thirty pages, on

OLD AND NEW LOUISIANA,

By EDWARD KING, with illustrations by CHAMPNEY. These papers, which will be of even more than national interest, will be continued through the year, though each will be complete in itself.

We have also the first of a series of

THREE HISTORICAL PAPERS:

ANNALS OF AN ENGLISH ABBEY,

by the Greatest of Living English Historians,

James Anthony Froude,

also illustrated. The beginning of

KATHERINE EARLE—A Love Story, by Miss TRAFTON, which opens charmingly with a scene in which "*The heroine makes an awkward little bow.*"

A Novelette, EARTHEN PITCHERS, by Mrs. DAVIS, in which an English magazinist is introduced. These Novelettes are to be a distinctive feature of SCRIBNER'S for the coming year.

There are also SHORT STORIES by Mrs. Moulton and Edward King, with illustrations; POEMS by CELIA THAXTER, RICHARD WATSON GILDER, MACDONALD, MISS PRESTON, and others.

THE STORY OF A TELESCOPE, with illustrations, tells of the splendid new Government telescope at Washington.

Then we have A PORTRAIT AND SKETCH of one of our own Poets, Edmund Clarence Stedman, by MACDONOUGH, and a Critique, by Stedman, of one of England's Greatest Poets, Mrs. BROWNING.

Dr. Holland gives "GREETING TO OUR ENGLISH READERS," replies to "THE NEW YORK OBSERVER," and talks of "OLD TYPES."

HOME AND SOCIETY is charming as ever, CULTURE and PROGRESS and NATURE and SCIENCE are able and interesting. The Etching is

"A FORLORN HOPE."

No single number of any Magazine ever issued on either side of the Atlantic has presented equal attractions. We call attention anew to the merits of the recent numbers of

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

The ablest English critics have repeatedly declared SCRIBNER'S superior to the English Magazines. This new enterprise of presenting THE SOUTH of to-day by pen and pencil to our own countrymen, and to European eyes, is the greatest and most expensive ever entered upon by any monthly. It has produced a demand for a special edition of the Magazine abroad; and we venture to hope from our own countrymen, for these papers, which have been prepared with the utmost care and candor, a careful and thoughtful reading.

On the 25th of the present month, we shall issue

ST. NICHOLAS,

Scribner's Illustrated Magazine

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

EDITED BY MRS. MARY MAPES DODGE.

ST. NICHOLAS makes a new era in juvenile literature. It will be superbly illustrated by the best artists at home and abroad. Contributions have been secured by the ablest and most graceful writers for children, here and in Europe, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it the best Magazine for children in the world. The first number contains a greater variety than has ever been brought together in the same number of pages.

Instruction, Entertainment, and Delight

FOR ALL,

FROM GRANDPAPA TO THE BABY.

POEMS by BRYANT, LUCY LARCOM, CELIA THAXTER, MRS. DODGE. STORIES by STOCKTON, MRS. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, OLIVE THORN, NOAH BROOKS, LUCRETIA P. HALE, and others. NICE THINGS FOR VERY LITTLE FOLKS, by MARGARET EYTINGE, AUNT FANNY, and others. A sketch, WHO WROTE THE ARABIAN NIGHTS? by DONALD G. MITCHELL. A VISIT TO A BEE HIVE, by ANNIE MOORE. A Children's Book department.

A GREAT MANY BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, full of variety and interest, representing Incidents in Boy and Girl Life, Natural Scenery, Animals, Birds, Indians, Ships, Picture Rebuses, and A PORTRAIT FROM LIFE OF

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT,

Who has a way of his own of giving the children bits of

FACT, FUN, and FANCY.

Stories, Historical Sketches, Fairy Tales, Habits of Animals, How Things are Made, Little Talks on Big Subjects, Nursery Rhymes, Jingles, Puzzles, etc.

Nowhere else can you buy for a dollar any book for children half as attractive as this number of ST. NICHOLAS, which you can get at any News-stand, or by sending 25 cents to the publishers.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, $4 a year, } No Club Rates.
ST. NICHOLAS, $3 " } $7, for both.

SCRIBNER & CO.,

654 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

Are making large additions to their stock of Dress Goods, that are desirable for Fall and Winter Wear. Choice Shades of Merinos, Empress Cloths, Satteens, Serges, Cashmeres, and Poplins. Buyers will find our assortment of Desirable Goods very complete.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

FINANCIAL.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

DOMESTIC BANKERS,

25 PINE-ST.,

NEW YORK.

Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whom business is through and unusual attention will be given.

Do no stock business and do NOT accept speculative accounts.

Four per cent interest on deposits.

EDUCATIONAL.

Union College of Law,

Of the University of Chicago, and the Northwestern University.

Terms reduced to $50 a year. Partial course in proportion. Four hours of Lectures per day for nine months, by Judges LYMAN TRUMBULL, JAMES B. DOOLITTLE, and HENRY BOOTH, and Profs. V. B. DENSLOW and PHILIP MYERS, Esq.

For circulars address V. B. DENSLOW, Tribune Building, Chicago.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

Last week one of our leading citizens complained to us that the banks of this city were hoarding currency. He said that he had the assurance privately, that most of them have more currency than they ever held before, in proportion to their liabilities, and that this policy was injuring the business of the city very considerably. On inquiry we find that the supply of currency with most of the banks is about the usual average, and that they mean to keep it so. The reason simply is that they consider the money of their customers and depositors safer in their own vaults than they think it would be in the New York banks. In fact, there is an indefinable dread lest another stock panic should break out in Wall street. It is surely better for Chicago to have her funds in her own banks, than to send them to New York where they would be used to carry Vanderbilt, Gould, and the other land pirates of Wall street, and thus enable them the more effectually to grasp the commerce of the West. The policy is gradually being adopted by our bankers of keeping only a working balance in New York against which to draw exchange. The Cashier of one of our leading banks told us to-day that is exactly what he is doing, and they would at once notify their New York bank that after the 1st of November they would refuse to take any interest. This will, of course, take away all temptation to keep a large balance there. Legitimate use can generally be found here for all the money our bankers have to loan. When it accumulates, it would be far better to put down the rates to 4 or 5 per cent for a few months than to send it to New York to stimulate the villainous schemes of the stock-gamblers of Wall street.

We alluded last week to the high rates of exchange ruling between Boston and Baltimore and New York—1 per cent being about the average. While this was true, the rate between Chicago and New York was par,—the fact showing largely in favor of the soundness of our banks and the activity of our business. As might be expected, exchange on Boston and Baltimore is now bought here at a rate that will place the funds in New York, viz.: 1¼@1½ discount. Therefore, our banks have taken it at par, as on New York. New York exchange is closer to-day, the rate between banks being about 50 cents premium per $1,000, while customers are still supplied at par.

Business at the banks generally is very quiet. Customers are supplied for all pressing demands on them at the legal rate, viz. 10 per cent. Of course paper is carefully scrutinized, and best collaterals are essential.

No street rates for paper except nominal figures at 1½ per cent per month, up to any figures almost leaders may choose to ask.

We omit our usual synopsis of the condition of our banks at the date of their last report, for the very good reason that it would be of no possible use to anybody. Why Secretary Richardson should have called for one on the 15th of September, it is impossible for us to imagine. That was just six days before Jay Cooke failed. A report now would give the public valuable information; one for Sept. 12, none whatever.

LOCAL STOCK RATES.

The banking house of Preston, Kean & Co., late Lunt, Preston & Kean, make the following quotations at 12 m. for to-day:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	110¾	111
U. S. 5-20s of '62	104¾	105
U. S. 5-20s of '64	105¾	106
U. S. 5-20s of '65	105¾	106
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109¾@110	
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111	111¾
10-40s, ex. int	106	108¾@106¾
U. S. 6s (new)	106¾@107	107
U. S. currency 6s	109	109¾@108½
Gold (full weight)	107¾	108¾
Gold coupons	107¾	108¾
Sterling exchange (counter rates)		Par.
Gold exchange		108¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	106¾@108	
Chicago City 7s	99	and int.
Cook County 7s	99	and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ¥ cent bonds	95	@ 97½

LAND WARRANTS.

160a War 1812 ..... 170 — 185
120a War 1812 ..... 130 — 140
80a not War of 1812 ..... 147 — 153
120a not War of 1812 ..... 136 — 139
Agricultural College land scrip ..... 168 — 169

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Money was easy at 7 gold on first-class collaterals; miscellaneous collaterals were charged a fraction premium. Greenbacks were held at ¼@¾ premium. The receipts of currency are largest in National Banks, and the strongest banks generally hold greenbacks for customers, instead of pooling them.

Foreign exchange is weak for sixty days' at 106¾; and strong for sight at 108¾@109.

Gold ranged from 108¾@108, closing at 108¾.

Clearings, $20,000,000. The carrying rates were 3@7 gold, to 1-20; the final rate was 4 per cent.

The Treasury disbursements were $119,000.

Customs receipts, $283,000.

Governments were firm and more active. State bonds quiet. The Treasury Department is now transferring currency to Baltimore $200,000. The day was quiet and steady until near the close, when prices declined. Exaggerated rumors of London failures on account of Erie speculation caused the depression. Later advices show the failure to be of a minor character. The whole was also attributed to Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania Railroad, which also proved a canard.

Stocks opened firm and advanced ¾@3%. This advance was lost by 12 o'clock, and the market finally closed at the lowest prices of the day. Western Union opened at 57, rose to 59¾, and closed at 58¾@58½; Lake Shore opened at 93, sold up to 93¾, and closed at 91½; New York Central ruled at 90@90¾@88½; Rock Island at 92@92.90@90; Wabash at 44@43¾@43½; Pacific Mail at 35¾@34¾@33½; Erie at 44½@43¾@43¼. The remainder of the list was less active.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, 6s	113¾	Coupons, '67	111¾
Coupons, '62	110¾	Coupons, '68	111¾
Coupons, '64	106	10-40s	106¼
Coupons, '65	107	Currency 6s	106¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	106¾	New 5s	106½
STOCKS.			
Missouris	86½	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	63	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	35		
Canton	60	St. Paul pfd	69
Western Union	58½	Wabash	43
Quicksilver	33½	Wabash pfd, offered	75
Adams Express	67	Wells, Fargo	61
Wells Fargo	61	Terre Haute	5
American Express	33½	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex	64½	Chicago & Alton	92
Pacific Mail	34¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	93
New York Central	89½	Ohio & Mississippi	26½
Erie	43¾	C., C. & C.	70½
Erie pfd	64	C., R. & Q.	89½
Hudson	109	Lake Shore	92
Hudson pfd	121	Indiana Central	21¾
Michigan Central	79	Illinois Central	99
Pittsburgh	93	Union Pacific stocks	19
Fort Wayne	98½	Union Pacific bonds	74
Northwestern	38¾	Central Pacific bonds	91
Northwestern pfd	65¾	Del., Lack. & West	89¼
Rock Island	93¾	N. J. Central	90
St. Paul	39¾	D., H. & Erie	3¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Oct. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Mitchell street, between Jefferson and Canal streets, s f, 26x120 ft; dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,250.

The premises Nos. 503 and 503½ Sixth, dated Sept. 26; dated July 14; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 21 in Block 27, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $800.

The premises No. 748 West Monroe st, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $8,500.

Sub-Lot 17 of Lots 9 to 18, in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 8 in Block 6, Lot 9 in ¥ ¼ Block 20, and Lot 24 in Block 21, Fisk's and Hubbard's Addition, dated June 19; consideration, $18,000.

Huron st, between Townsend and Sedgwick st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 29; consideration, $1,400.

Sub-Lot 4 of part of Lot 1 in Dearing st, n f, Lot 6, dated May 13; consideration, $700.

Superior st, s of Pine st, in rear, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $1,000.

Sundry st, 400 w of Desplaines st, n f, 25x122 ft, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $1,400.

Hubbard st, 60 ft e of Desplaines st, n f, 30x40 ft, with building, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $2,600.

Western av, s e corner of Hanover st, w f, 96x100 ft, dated Sept. 29; consideration, $1,500.

Howard st, 300 ft e of Ladin st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated June 3; consideration, $600.

Sundry st, 190 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $3,100.

Shober st, n of North av, w f, 25x124¾ ft, dated April 20; consideration, $700.

Sedgwick av, 200 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 26x126 ft, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $450.

Dania st, 96 ft n of Thompson st, w f, 24x126 3-10 ft, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $650.

W ½ Lot 41 and e ½ Lot 42 and 43, in Joy & Frisbie's w ¼ of s ½ of sw ¼ Sec 34, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,750.

E ½ Lot 41 and w ½ Lots 42 and 43, in same Subdivision, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,750.

Lot 36, in Block 3, s f w ¼ n w ¼ Sec 30, 39, 14, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 7 and 8, in Block 2, Bradwell's Addition, dated June 19, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Between ps w of and near Lake st, s f, 24 ft wide, by width, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 26, in Block 6, of Taylor's Block 2, of s ¼ n w ¼ Sec 3, 39, 14, dated Jun. 19; consideration, $600.

Lot 60, in Block 7, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Sept 29; consideration, $900.

Lot 5, in Block 5, Delavan's Addition, dated Sept. 29; consideration, $2,200.

Walnut st, near n w cor of Lincoln st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $6,000.

West Congress st, near n w cor of Wood st, Lot 28, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $4,900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 26, in Block 2, of Blocks 11 and 12 of s ½ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 41, in Block 13, in Adam Smith's s w ¼ of Sec. 26, 39, 13, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $700.

Same as the above, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $700.

Lots 29 and 30, of Hurlbut's Blocks 4 and 7, in Chower and Taylor's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec. 5, 38, 14, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 79 and 80, of Hinkley's s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $2,150.

Lots 43 and 44, in Block 2, Bogue's Second Addition, dated July 15; consideration, $1,200.

Maple st, near railroad, n f, 80x120 ft, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $300.

Lot 2, in Block 1, of s ½ s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $450.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Fifty-five by 110 ft in s w corner of Block 4, of Miner's Lot 4, in e ½ of n e ¼ Sec 35, 40, 13, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $1,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,925	8,833	9,700	7,205
Wheat, bu	142,500	111,960	148,201	164,079
Corn, bu	184,640	186,184	209,204	196,653
Oats, bu	117,220	84,131	85,092	29,997
Rye, bu	3,020	5,487	1,628	3,750
Barley, bu	48,200	47,430	32,738	71,200
Grass seed, lbs	45,170	97,182	23,900	49,410
Flax seed, lbs	268,340	180,840	82,500	225,810
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	126,240	28,000	30,620
Cured meats, lbs	131,300	136,880	283,414	307,200
Beef, brls	150		131	
Pork, brls	60	126	56	1,746
Lard, lbs	96,900	16,410	92,570	317,170
Tallow, lbs	32,440	14,350	60,126	17,940
Butter, lbs	32,065	60,640	34,730	15,905
Dressed hogs, No	9			
Live hogs, No	4,802	2,994	7,094	5,651
Cattle, No	1,545	1,013	1,319	1,539
Sheep, No	205	605	189	577
Hides, lbs	197,686	182,610	106,121	161,301
Highwines, brls	221	249	214	204
Wool, lbs	61,400	25,217	136,300	122,242
Coal, tons	7,439	11,126	317	430
Lumber, m feet	7,287	3,065	3,456	3,869
Shingles, m	3,640	1,040	3,607	3,345
Lath, m	245	166	625	113
Salt, brls	6,326		2,427	3,761

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 2,942 bu wheat; 11,593 bu corn; 3,657 bu oats; 1,266 bu rye; 2,515 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 230 cars wheat; 317 cars corn; 4,000 bu high mixed do and 61,800 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 57 cars oats; 84,400 bu No. 2 do by canal; 11 cars rye; 103 cars barley. Total (818 cars), 417,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during the past week:

Shipped to—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	29,941	139,926	98,600	169,283	214,199
By lake		1,000	1,000		
To Buffalo	1,627	807,500	1,000,000	251,152	20,456
To Erie	150		15,000		
To Cleveland		15,000	45,000		
To Ogd'nsb'h	450	1,077	182,657	242	
To Huron	1,970		103,000	14,272	
To Detroit	1,000		20,700	20,000	1,121
To Montreal	1,600	61,722			
To Collingw'd		29,000			
To Kingston		20,000	19,000		
To Goderich			13,000		
Other C. ports		24,777	43,000		
Totals	41,262	668,202	1,549,157	454,657	184,819

Also 7,697 bu rye shipped by rail; and 24,000 bu do to Buffalo by canal.

There is reason to think that in our issue of Saturday last we gave a little too much credit to the gentleman who deducted 15c per bu from the price of barley, on the ground that it had been doctored with sulphur, against his knowledge. A correspondent in Lena, Illinois, from which place the barley in question was shipped, informs us that the gentleman in question owns the elevator at that point, and also the sulphur mill, and knows all about it; the party who runs the machine there simply renting it from the owner in this city. The writer of the letter thinks it would be a good thing to publish names, as we have already stated will probably be done if the vile practice of sulphuring barley cannot be stopped without it.

The Board of Trade commenced work at 10 o'clock this morning, and ended at 4 in the afternoon, under the new rule, which seemed to give general satisfaction.

The National Board of Trade will commence its labors to-morrow (Tuesday) at "high noon," in Kingsbury Hall. The members of our Board of Trade, and the public generally, are invited to attend the deliberations, and assist, in the French sense of the word. Several of the delegates arrived here this morning.

The leading produce markets were rather slow to-day, and heavy, at a higher range of prices, though strong early, and weak afterwards. There were no dispatches from any Eastern point till late, as the "wires were down," so that the movement was purely local, and chiefly speculative. Our receipts of grain exhibited a further increase, and the shipping movement was dull, mainly owing to the higher prices demanded early, which repelled shippers. Only about one-tenth of the tonnage which we can command is making shipments by lake; after that the season of navigation may close, for us, at any moment.

Dry goods were in good demand at unchanged and generally firm prices. The movement in groceries was on a somewhat more liberal scale than on the closing days of last week, and the general tone was steady, with a firmer look. The most notable change was in coffees, which were strong at a ¼c advance. As there has been an advance at the East of ½c, a further change here may be looked for. A firmer feeling was also developed in the sugar market, though no immediate decided advance is anticipated. Other articles in the list ruled comparatively steady. Butter was more quiet, but was none the less firm, the light stocks in store inducing a confident feeling. In the cheese market the changes were unimportant. Orders continue rather small, buyers apparently holding off for lower prices. Full former rates were being realized. In fewer cases making at 11½c for New York do. No changes were reported in the coal, hay, hide, and leather markets, business ruling quiet at about former quotations. Oils continue to move on a liberal scale at full prices. Paints, pig-iron, and wood remain dull.

There was a slight improvement in the demand for cargo lumber this morning, but prices remain easy, the supply being more than equal to the requirements of the trade. At the yards a fair business is reported, prices being shaded somewhat to effect sales. The demand for building materials is moderate. Lime in bulk is quite firm, and most dealers are selling at 90c, owing to the fact that there is less offering than heretofore. Metals and tinners' stock were unchanged in price, though the tendency of values is at present downward, except for Russia trim, which is firm. Trade is reasonably good. Fence-wire by the car-load is quoted at 6¾c, or ½c off. Nails were in the average demand at $4.62½ rates. In iron and naval stores a moderate business was transacted at unchanged prices. The demand for broom-corn is improving, and, all in all, a better feeling pervades the market, though no appreciation in values is reported. Consumers were operating to some extent in the hop market, though generally confining their purchases to small quantities to meet current necessities. Wool was inactive and nominally easy. Seeds were less active, but timothy remains firm, and clover was without quotable change. Flax is still rather dull and easy. A fair jobbing trade in apples was reported, and the general tone is one of firmness for all choice varieties. Other fruits were unchanged. There was a good demand for fresh game at better prices, but poultry, though in reduced supply, was dull and easy. Eggs were firm at 20c.

Highwines were more active, and a shade firmer, being salable at the price which could only be obtained for small lots during the latter part of last week. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 90c per gallon, at which price the market closed steady. New York was quoted higher, at 95½c, which restores the normal relation between the two markets, and prevents a freer movement in purchases of job lots, the week having been principally made up of the local trade.

Lake freights were dull, and a shade easier, at Saturday's rates, at 6c for corn to Buffalo, 6¾c for wheat to do, 12c for corn to Kingston and Oswego, and 13c for wheat to do. Carriers made free offers at those prices, but only a limited number of shippers were willing to take hold. A total of seven charters was reported, which will carry out 68,000 bu wheat, 160,000 bu corn, and 19,000 bu barley.

Provisions were more active, and somewhat firmer, in sympathy with a reported advance of 12½c per 100 lbs in the price of live hogs, which brought out more buyers for product. Mess pork was 12½c per brl higher. Lard advanced ¼c per lb on deliveries after this month, and meats were firm at previous quotations. The speculative demand for lard continues good, the general opinion being that it is very low as compared with other products of the hog; but there is not much inquiry for meats yet, which is something remarkable, especially as there is a good prospect that Europe will want much more than last year. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $14.00; new do, $12.00; do seller December, $12.37½@12.50; seller January, $12.62½@12.75. Lard, cash or seller October, 7¾@7¾c; summer do, 7¾@7¾c. Lard, seller November, 7¾@7¼c; seller December, 7¾c; do seller January, 7¾@7¾c; do seller February, 7¾@7¾c. Short ribs, cash or seller October, 5¾@5¾c; summer do, 6¾@6¾c. Lard, seller November, 7¾@7¼c; seller December, 7¾c; do seller January, 7¾@7¾c; do seller February, 7¾@7¾c. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¾@6¾c, boxed; do short clear, 6¾@6¾c; do shoulders, 4¾c; do Cumberlands, 6¾@6¾c. Bacon is quoted at 7¾c for shoulders; 7¾c for clear ribs; 8¾c for short clear; and 10@10½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.25@9.50; beef hams, $17.50@18.00 for summer, and $19.00@20.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6¾@7c; grease quotable at 4½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 148 brls mess pork at $14.00; 90 brls new do at $12.00; 750 brls do seller January at $12.62½; 100 tcs lard (loose) at 6¾c; 250 tcs lard seller November at 7¾c; 1,000 tcs do seller December at 7¾c; 1,000 tcs do seller January at 7¾c; 760 tcs do seller February at 7¾c; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 6¾c; 30,000 lbs do (summer) at 5c; 40 hxs short ribs at 7¾c; 1,000 hxs green hams (16 lbs) at 7c.

Flour was more active, though still in light demand, the principal local inquiry being for small lots. Shippers took hold sparingly, but showed a greater willingness to buy winter extras than heretofore. Prices were unchanged. Bran was a shade easier. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 100 brls do (Lord's Best) at $6.25; 550 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Watertown Fancy) at $6.50; 400 brls do (Minn.) at $6.25; 100 brls do (Glory) at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.00; 600 brls do on private terms; 22 brls buckwheat at $9.000; 100 brls spring superfine at $3.00. Total, 2,129 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.50; 10 tons do at $12.25; 10 tons middlings at $13.00; 10 tons screenings at $13.00. All on track. The following were the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.75@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00@ 5.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.25@ 7.25
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.50
Bran	12.25@12.75

Wheat averaged 1¼c higher, but less active at the advance, and ruled weak during the greater part of the session. The market was bid up early under a similar feeling to that which showed itself in the forenoon, but this was satisfied towards 12 o'clock, and then all classes of buyers manifested a disinclination to take hold in any but a very sparing way, so that the offerings were in excess of the demand. It seemed to be expected early that New York, and possibly the foreign markets would be higher, which caused nervousness on the part of several who were unable to fill in on Saturday. They had said that the market was some 5@10c per bu lower than now, fully expecting that prices would go down to 85c, and stay there long enough to permit them to make the turn. Now they find that the market will not down at their bidding, and seem to be afraid to trust it farther into the month, though our receipts are on the increase, and the demand for late shipment must soon cease. There was some demand from shippers early, but only to complete cargoes, and they fell back when that want was satisfied. Afterwards New York was reported dull in the absence of Liverpool advices, and prices declined here. Seller November opened at $1.04, advanced to $1.05, and receded to $1.03¾@1.03¾ at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.04¾@1.06, and seller December at $1.04¼@1.05¾, both closing at $1.04¾. Cash No. 1 spring was as high as $1.06¼, for straight closing at $1.05, and cash No. 1 red for Northwestern. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.08@1.09 for straight, and $1.10@1.11 for Northwestern. No. 3 spring was in good demand, closing at 90c, and rejected spring closing quiet at 94c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.09; 2,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 2,000 bu do at $1.10; 94,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.06¼; 19,200 bu do at $1.06; 2,000 bu do at $1.05¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.05¼; 21,600 bu do at $1.05¾; 18,400 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.07¾; 6,800 bu do at $2.07; 15,000 bu do at $1.08¾; 14,800 bu do at $1.06¾; 4,400 bu do at $1.06¼; 5,600 bu do at $1.06; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00¼; 5,200 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at $1.05¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.05; 3,400 bu rejected at 94@96c; 600 bu do at 95c; 1,600 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.08; 800 bu do at $1.06; 400 bu do at $1.08 — 400 bu do at $1.16; 400 bu do at $1.12. Total, 78,100 bu.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Oct. 18:

Flour, brls	6,870	Pork, brls	4,721
Wheat, bu	1,917,770	Beef, brls	2,776,180
Corn, bu	241,662	Lard, lbs	4,924,023
Rye, bu	71,670		

THOMPSON'S STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were, for the undermentioned weeks, as follows:

	Flour, Brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Oct. 11	29,816	2,357,572	273,627	37,444
Oct. 4	31,426	1,948,847	151,579	35,163
Sept. 27	45,262	2,527,601	332,354	44,032
Sept. 20	31,736	1,784,026	306,885	10,444
Total four weeks	138,240	8,622,776	1,264,445	127,083
Sept. 13	33,621	1,466,195	203,613	25,644
Sept. 6	39,360	975,128	1,151,479	107,322
Aug. 30	35,013	827,584	1,106,446	72,231
Aug. 23	23,750	649,297	803,733	67,883
Total four weeks	147,237	3,918,139	4,113,670	393,080
				22,612

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Oct. 13, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,204,140	1,238,623	358,732	5,511
Albany	120,000	27,000	60,000	28,000
Buffalo	1,253,136	267,136	40,197	39,316
Chicago	1,917,770	241,662	71,670	78,100
Milwaukee	260,351	24,291	27,473	192,000
Duluth	140,000			1,215
Toledo	1,000,000	450,000	15,000	2,000
Detroit	1,000,000	80,000	30,000	4,000
Oswego	120,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
St. Louis	410,000	80,000	30,000	4,073
Boston	311,000	227,000	33,000	4,000
Toronto	111,120		1,262	125,000
Montreal	1,000,000	200,000	40,000	30,000
Philadelphia	180,000	110,000	45,000	5,000
Baltimore	97,000	207,000	45,000	5,000
On Canal	2,466,000	1,040,000	1,040,000	180,000
Rail shipments	195,434	297,703	97,000	72,000
On N.Y. canals	3,302,000	2,600,000	775,000	400,000
Total—Oct. 11, '73	5,120,300	6,448,000	3,246,532	1,421,207
Total—Oct. 4, '73	5,501,430	6,466,654	3,155,747	1,401,777
Total—Sept. 27, '73	5,756,698	6,386,698	3,111,354	1,351,207
Total—Sept. 20, '73	5,911,834	6,111,834	2,966,834	1,227,834
Total—Oct. 13, '72	6,618,332	12,097,332	5,303,741	2,504,332

*Estimated.

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the week ended Sept. 27, 1873, and from about Sept. 1, 1873, to Sept. 27, 1873, and for other comparative periods as noted:

	1873. Week Sept. 27.	1873-73. Sept. 1 to Sept. 27.	1871-72. Sept. 2 to Sept. 28.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Flour	119,000	1,117,000	1,217,000
Wheat	509,948	2,668,761	3,940,641
Corn	392,563	2,945,417	3,436,223
Oats	63,416	801,818	610,262
Barley	104,120	868,414	756,992
Rye	100	108	27,776
Peas	826	112,178	99,369
Beans	67,012	272,423	233,630
Total	1,229,733	7,100,619	9,650,190

The stock of flour and grain in London, Oct. 1, 1873: Flour, 98,827 brls and 48,351 sacks; 252,852 qrs wheat, 67,997 qrs maize, 126,985 qrs oats, and 5,856 qrs barley.

Advices from Adelaide, South Australia, under date of Aug. 12, reports the exports of wheat and flour from that port for four weeks at 10,114 tons, and the total for the thirty-one weeks ended Aug. 12, 181,000 tons. The exports to Great Britain in thirty-one weeks had been 194,009¾ qrs of wheat and 10,674¾ tons of flour. It was estimated that there was still an available surplus for export of 30,000 to 35,000 tons, equal to 1,156,000 bu. The Europe average in the colony were looking magnificent, and, if there shall be an average yield, the result of the harvest will, it is estimated, be much in excess of last year, as there is a large increase in the acreage under wheat. The price of wheat there was 5s 5d@5s 9d per bu.

In France the weather at latest mail advices had been favorable for the prosecution of agricultural operations, and everywhere the sowing of wheat and rye was progressing, which the cultivators were pushing forward, as farmers were too busily occupied with the sowing of grain and the vintage to attend much to the threshing and delivery of grain. Prices, however, in reports from 64 markets were lower in 20; downward tendency in 8; quiet in 7; no change in 15; firm in 9; and an improvement in 5 as compared with the previous week. The wheat in Marseilles on the 26th ult. was 11,415 quintals of 220¼ lbs avoirdupois each. The imports of wheat at that port for the week ended Sept. 27 were 164,000 quintals, of 220¼ lbs each, against 61,000 quintals for the corresponding week in 1872. The imports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 27, 1873, have been 967,000 quintals, against 408,000 quintals for the corresponding period in 1872. There are 29 very considerable steamers in charge of wheat on passage from the Black and Azov Seas for Marseilles, or some seventeen vessels grain-laden have passed the Dardanelles, bound for that port.

The arrivals of wheat at Dantzig, Germany, had been fair, and prices had in consequence declined 2s per qr in the week for spot. At Hamburg there was also a decline of 1s to 2s per qr on wheat. At Leipzig wheat was lower.

At Genoa, Italy, Sept. 20, there was very little wheat in port, none in warehouse or on passage, and prices were stiff, the millers here relying on interior supplies from the home crop.

At Odessa, Russia, there had, on the 23d ult., been a rise of water in the Danube sufficient to liberate considerable grain that had been detained up the river by low water, and the supply of wheat at Ibrail was liberal, and prices easier. The maize crop is 50 per cent under an average. No export supply to market.

The supplies of grain at Pesth, Hungary, continue quite large.

At Taganrog, South of Russia, port of Azov Sea, the supply of wheat, Sept. 20, was about 5,100 qrs daily, or 40,800 qrs; equal to 323,580 bu per week.

The official report of the area of the crops in Ireland in 1873, as compared with 1872, gives a decrease of 10,850 acres of wheat; 114,622 acres of oats, beans, and peas; 73,735 acres of potatoes. There is an increase in barley of 11,175 acres; beans and peas, 1,051 acres; turnips, 1,193 acres; mangel and beet roots, 3,350 acres; carrots, parsneps, and green crops, 413 acres; flax, 1,437 acres; meadow and clover, 215,000 acres. There is a total increase in all crops of 61,837 acres.

PRESENT ASPECTS OF THE GROCERY TRADE.

The *American Grocer* has the following:

We believe the grocery trade of this city and of the country generally to be on a sounder and safer basis, and to have suffered less by the recent financial crash than any other branch of trade. It is conducted more nearly on a cash basis, and grocers are more in the habit of selling for cash and paying cash than any other class of dealers. The two or three exceptions to this rule have been in the habit of selling on business. Burgen, Hurlbut & Livingston are perfectly solvent, but some of the importers, who have always heretofore given four months' time, have suddenly concluded to sell for cash, and to many have ceased selling goods out in thirty and sixty day credits, without a very heavy stock of raw material on hand, which no prudent house cares to carry now, might find it advisable to close out their business under the circumstances. Sugars have fallen from ¼ to 1c per lb, a heavy decline, but one that might have been expected from the effects of the crisis and the near approach of the new crop. The quantity of the latter will have been a marked improvement in the demand, and the general feeling in the trade is more favorable. Of course there has had to be some forbearance among dealers, but as a whole the grocery trade has responded well and paid up closely. The South seems to suffer most, from the want of currency to move cotton, but matters are improving in that direction. Outside buyers freely purchase sugars for immediate demand, and sell every pound before ordering again. The refiners follow suit and curtail production. This reacts on the importers who have large stocks on hand, and are anxious to sell. Hence the decline alluded to. The same effect, in some measure, is seen in the coffee market, which shows a falling off of from 1c to 1½c per pound. It is singular, however, that teas show no decline, and it is certain that generally the trade is satisfied that teas have touched bottom. Very little tea is being imported, the receipts of importers at this time last year being hundreds of thousands of pounds in excess of those this season.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon, closing ¼c lower than on Change. It sold at $1.04¾@1.04¾ seller the month, closing at $1.04¾, and at $1.03¾@1.03¾ seller November, closing at $1.03¾. Corn was quiet and ¼@¾c lower, closing at 37½c seller the month and selling at 38¾@38¾c seller November, closing at the inside. Other grain, lake freights, and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

ALCOHOL—Was in better demand and steady at $1.85@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—Orders are being received from Eastern and Canadian manufacturers, and the market on the whole, is firmer than since the panic; though it is generally believed that concessions would now be made for cash. There is no change in quotations, excepting for extra green hurl, which is quoted ¼c lower, though held by some parties at and even above the old price. Choice to extra hurl, 5@5½c; green hurl that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 5¼@5½c; for good do, 5¼@5c; good to choice stock brush, 4¾@4¾c; inferior brush, 3½@4¾c.

BUTTER—Business was rather quiet to-day, neither shippers nor local consumers seeming inclined to invest beyond meeting immediate necessities. The failure of the Boston house, no doubt, will have a considerable effect upon values, which, under light offerings, firmly maintained. We quote: Choice yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade continues quiet, with little or no fluctuation in values. Stocks are now in good shape, having been materially augmented within the past two or three weeks, and dealers are again in a position to promptly fill all orders. Quotations were as follows: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston A, 33c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 30c; Hamilton brand, 29½c; and 1¾, 1¾@29c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 62@65c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There were a few orders at the market for choice beans, and sales were retailed out from store in reasonably good request at the to hand-picked navies, $2.60@2.65; screened do, $2.35@2.40; common do, $2.25@2.30; mixed do, $2.20@2.25; Canada peas, $1.45@1.50. Lime is firm, and most BUILDING dealers in bulk owing to the fact that dealers seniors have retired from the business, and the supply is consequently diminished. Materials are meeting with a moderate inquiry, trade being steadied by the firmness of the leading articles. Hair, $1.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ¥ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron c

MILWAUKEE.

Movements of the Political Factions.

The Beer Question—Responsibilities of Hotel-Keepers.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20, 1873.

The opposing political factions of this city are just beginning to show some signs of animation. The

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB

held a meeting on Friday evening last, for the purpose of perfecting a plan of operations for the campaign; but the business was, for some reason, postponed till next Wednesday night. It is intimated that the managers of the affair, finding an unexpected number of outside or non-Evangelical Republicans in attendance, deemed it expedient to adjourn till some more convenient season; and, should there be a general turn-out at the next meeting, something interesting may ensue. The Club has thus far shown neither enthusiasm nor interest in the approaching State election. The fact is, the spirit of discord reigns in this once-flourishing organization. There are a number who are not yet reconciled to the action of the Milwaukee delegates to the Madison Convention, and there is being developed a persistent disposition to humble the pretensions of certain influential members of the society. Moreover, the Club is a sort of close corporation, and is organized on a very exclusive principle. The price of admission is fixed at so high a figure that but few can enjoy the luxury of belonging to it, and a large majority of the Republicans of the city do not relish the notion of being subject to its authority and dictation. There is, in fact, a counter-organization, but it does not appear to be effective; so that, altogether, the Republicans of Milwaukee do not flow together as two drops of water. Whether the exigencies of the campaign will force them into united action or not, remains to be seen. Gov. Washburn is expected to deliver a speech in this city about the first of next month.

THE DEMOCRATS

have as yet made no outward demonstration, but the leaders are quietly engaged in the essential preliminary of levying money, of which, it is said, an ample purse is to be provided. The liquor-interest is expected to furnish the matter of $15,000, of which sum the Brewers' Association contributes $5,000, and the balance is to be extracted from the saloons.

It was rumored, a short time ago, that the Brewers' Association had resolved to co-operate with the Republicans, with a view to effecting such an amendment of the Graham law as should

EXEMPT BEER

from its operation. But this plan has apparently fallen through. It was claimed by some of the Association that the object in view could be more speedily attained by attaching themselves to the dominant party than it could by undertaking, through the Democratic party, to accomplish a repeal of the entire law. And this is by no means an unreasonable view. There would seem to be no good reason why the Germans should not be permitted to enjoy their beer without the restraints that are now imposed upon them. They regard the temperance law, as now framed, an unjustifiable and unnecessary interference with their social privileges; and, whatever may be said of the intoxicating properties of lager-beer, it is certain that the Germans, as a class, do not get drunk upon it. Indeed, in view of the vast quantity of this beverage that is consumed in the City of Milwaukee, it is remarkable how little of it is seen in the police-courts. Moreover, as a matter of policy, the temperance-people would do well to favor such a modification of the temperance-law as would make beer an exception to its provisions; for the German population, who care nothing for whisky, would then cease their opposition to the law as a whole, and it would not then be liable, as it is now, to an entire repeal at every session of the Legislature. It is doubtful, however, whether this view of the case would be taken by the temperance-party, who, rather than consent to such a compromise, would choose to take the risk of an entire repeal of the law. It is likely, also, that the whisky-interest would be opposed to any action that did not contemplate absolute repeal.

The somewhat celebrated

MYERS-COTTRILL SUIT

was decided last week, before Judge Drummond. In May, 1872, one Myers, a dealer in watches and jewelry, from Boston, registered at the Plankinton House, in this city, and exposed his wares for sale at his room, where he invited his customers to inspect his goods. He claimed that, while absent from his room, at breakfast, he was robbed of valuables to the amount of several thousand dollars, together with a watch belonging to his wife. He brought suit to recover the alleged loss, and the trial was finally terminated on Thursday last. The Judge charged the jury that the proprietor of a hotel is not supposed to keep a warehouse for the storage or sale of merchandise, and that a guest who exposes his goods for sale at his room does so at his own risk. He further charged, however, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the value of the watch claimed to have been stolen from his wife, inasmuch as it was private property; and for the reason, in particular, that the proprietor of the Plankinton had neglected, as required by the statute of Wisconsin, to post a notice in the room occupied by plaintiff, notifying guests to deposit their valuables at the office of the hotel. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the Judge's charge. The case is one of interest to hotel-proprietors generally, and likewise to commercial travelers.

JUNIUS.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

The Government Engineers Decide it to Be a Serious Obstruction to Navigation.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1873.

Hon. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

SIR: Congress, by acts approved July 25, 1866, and July 20, 1868 (statutes at large, Volume 14, pages 245 and 246, Volume 15, page 125), authorized the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Mo. This bridge is now in process of construction, and representations having been made by parties interested in the free navigation of the river that the bridge, when completed, would materially obstruct and injuriously modify that navigation, a Board of Officers of Engineers was ordered to convene at St. Louis, and, after a careful examination of the whole subject, to report whether the bridge will "prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of said river, and, if so, in what manner its construction can be modified."

The Board met in accordance with the order, and, in pursuance of their instructions, made a report, which is herewith respectfully submitted:

The Board confined itself strictly to the consideration of the question whether the bridge will prove to be a serious obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi River, and if so to the remedy therefor. Having obtained from the representatives of the navigation interests on the one hand, and from the officers of the Bridge Company on the other, the statistics and drawings necessary to a clear comprehension of the subject, and having caused examinations and measurements to be made under their own direction to assure the accuracy of the latter, the Board are unanimously of the opinion "that the bridge, as at present designed, will prove a serious obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi River."

The Board, in addition, state that arched trusses like those in the bridge under consideration "present so many difficulties to free navigation, that in future their use should be prohibited in plans for bridges over navigable streams."

No satisfactory plan for changing the present structure could be decided upon, and, as it was deemed "absolutely necessary that some provision should be made for allowing large boats to pass the bridge with safety" when necessary, the Board recommend, "as the most feasible modification, a plan which has been already tried and found efficient at the railroad bridge over the Ohio River, at Louisville, Ky., viz.: a canal, or, rather, an open cut, to be formed behind the east abutment of the bridge, giving at the abutment a clear width of water of 120 feet. The shore side of this cut to be laid out on an easy curve, joining the general shore about 500 feet above the bridge and about 300 feet below it, this opening to be spanned by a draw-bridge, giving a clear span of 120 feet in width. This plan would enable boats of the largest class to pass the bridge, in any weather, and at any stage of water, with but little delay. The steamboat interest would, it is stated, be satisfied with this modification, and the bridge company object to it only on account of the delay to railroad trains caused by the opening and closing of the draw.

Detailed estimates of the cost of this modification can only be given after a special survey and study of the locality. The modifications proposed by the Board will not interrupt the work of constructing the bridge.

The views and recommendations of the Board are concurred in by me, and it is recommended that the matter be submitted to Congress at its next session for such action as in their judgment may seem to be necessary.

It is further suggested that the Chief of Engineers be authorized to furnish the Bridge Company with a copy of this communication and the report of the Board.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

[Signed] A. A. HUMPHREYS, Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers.

The recommendations of the Chief of Engineers are approved by the Secretary of War.

[Signed] H. T. CROSBY, Chief Clerk.

Oct. 10, 1873.

THE DEATH OF YOUNG LEGGETT.

Testimony of Leggett's Companions Before the Coroner's Jury—Verdict of Accidental Death.

ITHACA, Oct. 16.—The inquest in the case of the death of Mortimer M. Leggett, the student of Cornell University who was killed last Friday evening by falling from a bank on Six Mile Creek, was continued this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the house of Mrs. Beers. Several witnesses were recalled, after which Charles W. Wason and C. H. Lee, the two young men who fell with Leggett, were examined. The testimony of Mr. Wason was very important, and undoubtedly influenced the jury in its decision. The witness testified as follows:

Am a student in Cornell University, and member of the Class of '76; am also a member of the K. A. Society; was well acquainted with the deceased, having known him since his entrance into the University; the first time I saw him on the night of the accident was at my room, at Miss Dudgeon's about 7:45 p. m.; when deceased came to my room I was not dressed; left him to dress; then we came to this house, he going to the dining-room in order to dress; from this time I did not see him again until a few moments of his death; I left this house about 9:10 o'clock p. m. in company with W. P. Sturges, in order to meet the others at the appointed rendezvous on the hill; when we reached the hill, there were a number of the boys, three, I think, standing at the corner of the fence, and a number of them were over the fence; I do not know how many of them were there at the time; we were waiting for others to come; I got over the fence, and going up to Leggett, who was standing with two or three of the boys, took his arm in mine and walked down to a large tree; I then had some conversation with some of the boys; he (Leggett) then stepped a little to the right and behind me, and then leaned against the tree; I had charge of him at this time, and stood within reaching distance of him; I do not know how long I stood there, but I saw him incline to one side, and as I stepped forward to assist him, I put my foot on what I supposed to be a limb; it slipped, I fell, and that is the last I remember; I did not succeed in touching or catching him, as I intended; when I struck the ground I tried to halloo, but failed; I rolled over a few times, voluntary or involuntary, I know not which; after that, I heard two distinct thuds, and then I knew there were others with me; I was not insensible after striking the ground, only while gaining my breath; Leggett was not brought down in the carriage with Lee and myself; I did not know the nature of the ground at all; had not the slightest idea that there was a precipice there; when I was initiated I was blindfolded; I know the ground over which I was taken, for I have since found out; no accident has ever occurred, to my knowledge; if we had known anything of the nature of the ground, we should not have gone there; being on a level, as we supposed, we thought it unnecessary to hold him; the ceremonies of the Society are very impressive; I was taken up first, Lee second, and Leggett third; none of the party had been drinking, to my knowledge.

From the statement of C. H. Lee and others, it appears that the deceased was blindfolded by an arrangement which buckled over the eyes, and was not in any way pinioned. The party had gone to this place in order to escape public observation, and to wait for others of the Society. Mr. Wason had charge of Leggett, as he was the most intimate with him. When a candidate is blindfolded in the way described, two strong members of the Society are placed beside him, one on each side, in order to prevent him stumbling or falling. There is no attempt ever made to intimidate the candidates, as has been rumored. Leggett was standing by a large tree on the brink of the precipice, which was not noticed by any of the party, as the shadows which were thrown by the trees on the opposite bank of the ravine looked like brushwood or bushes. Leggett slipped, and Wason, in trying to aid him, pitched off into the gulf below. Leggett continued falling, and Lee, seeing this, ran forward to save him, and fell over the bank. Leggett was found lying on his left side, his face up. His hands were bruised, as though they had been dragged along the ground, while his nose was bruised very badly from the blow received in falling.

The jury found that Mortimer M. Leggett, a student of Cornell University, on the night of Oct 10, 1873, and between the hours of 9 and 10, came to his death by accidentally falling from a cliff on the south side of Six-Mile Creek, in the Village of Ithaca, in the County of Tompkins, New York.

Lessons of the Elections.

From the New York Tribune.

The October elections have their lesson, of course. Everything has, if we only had time and inclination to stop and learn it and profit by its moral. We have these lessons in politics every year with the falling of the leaves, and the political organs moralize over them and instruct their readers about them in such a way that we ought to be very much wiser than we are. But we forget them. Only the party in power seem to gather wisdom from them, and they only in a sort of temporary way, for they very shortly forget them too. The same thing that has happened now has been happening only in larger degree, once in four years ever since the Republicans came into power. The Democrats have achieved something like success the year following the Presidential election ever since 1860. Every time they have done it it has been through some blunder or fault of the Republicans, and the consequences have in every instance been the same. The Democrats, inspired by their momentary success, have lost their heads entirely, and, instead of taking good fortune with sobriety and prudence, have gone drunk over the spoils, forgotten their discretion, talked loosely and wildly, and at the very next election been slapped in the face and remanded to the back seats which fate has assigned them. On the other hand, the Republicans have invariably shown the conservatism and wisdom of those who hold power and appreciate its responsibilities. In every instance they have first fallen back a little,—repulsed but not defeated,—and waited till the enemy, like Jubal Early's army in the Valley, had become demoralized with the plunder of the camps, and then, reorganized and reassured, have plumped down upon them and driven them in a disastrous rout from the field.

The experience of the past dozen years has shown that a very little success is sufficient to demoralize the Democrats, and sufficient as well to put the Republicans on their mettle to retrieve their blunders and more than make good their defeat. One needs but to look back over the political record of the past twelve years to discover the truth of this statement. Between the Presidential elections of the last twelve years the Democrats have gained some notable victories. In every case they have been intoxicated, and their opponents have been sobered, by them. It may safely be said for the Republican party that it does not fail to profit by the lessons of defeat. It means to keep in power, and for that purpose means to reflect the popular will. It is wise in its day and generation, which its opponent is not.

History is after a fashion repeating itself now. The Bourbon element of the Democratic party seems to have had a partial success in Ohio. Straightway it loses its head. It talks about the "great reaction" and the "tidal wave," and all that sort of irredeemable and unmitigated nonsense, as though there was something definite and conclusive about a political scrimmage in which tens of thousands of voters felt no interest and took no part. The meaning of the Ohio election is plain enough. A great many thousand Republicans, disgusted with their party and ashamed of its record, have refused to vote for its candidates. In consequence the Democrats have secured the Legislature, the United States Senator, and possibly the Governor. As an event in national politics it has but the most trifling significance. A Democrat remains in the United States Senate—that is all. The party is as weak as ever in Congress; it has gained nothing except a pretext for prolonging an enfeebled, useless life. In Pennsylvania it has not strength enough to make a decent show in the face of all the villainous record of its opponents. In Iowa it had no separate existence, but was merged in the opposition with the Liberals and Anti-Monopolists. In California it is in the same weak and flabby condition. It only lives anywhere by the recklessness and stupidity of the opposition, and the opposition have never yet been so reckless or stupid as not to apprehend danger whenever it came upon them, and to put their whole weight into one grand effort to retrieve themselves.

The party of the Administration has been weakened by persistent blundering and criminal folly in the past twelve months. Nothing but the worst record of its opponents could hinder its defeat in the October elections. But the people are not ready to repudiate it when the only alternative is the success of the Democratic party. It may be an unpleasant statement, but it is a fact. It is not in the range of possibilities for the Democratic party to come again into power. That is the lesson it will not learn, and so it lags superfluous on the stage, hoping for victory and howling over whatever gives it the slightest excuse for keeping up its organization. The Democrats have no capacity for learning. That, in plain phrase, is what ails them. It remains to be seen whether their opponents will take the lesson of their narrow escapes and profit by them.

Beecher's Gesticulation.

Henry Ward Beecher's gesticulation is as vigorous as his language, and a forcible illustration of this was rendered during his address before the Evangelical Alliance. The collapse of the pulpit in the Rev. Dr. Adams' church was only prevented by the removal of the Bible upon which Mr. Beecher was vigorously hammering, and that the removal was made none too soon was shown by the fact that under his sledge hammer blows one bracket of the pulpit had already given way and fallen, the cushion was slowly settling, and a few more thumps would have brought the whole concern, Bible, desk, and all, upon the heads of the French delegation, who were sitting just below it. The Frenchmen would hardly have enjoyed so forcible an illustration as that of Mr. Beecher's vigorous pulpit oratory.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Accommodation for day boarders.

447 WABASH-AV.—ONE NICELY-FURNISHED room for two gentlemen, with good board.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent with or without board.

604 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH good board; terms reasonable. Day-boarders accommodated.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDSOME rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; single room, with fire. Reference required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED room, suitable for two persons; also single rooms with board.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL, LATE TREMONT House—Fine suites of rooms for families, unfurnished; also, furnished rooms for gentlemen.

West Side.

105 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., SOUTHWEST corner of Monroe-st.—Furnished rooms and good board; $5 per week. Day boarders wanted. Also furnished rooms without board.

132 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—FURNISHED front rooms to rent, with board.

146 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to rent with board. All modern improvements.

341 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, in private family; hot and cold water; also, one room for single gentleman.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with or without board; hot and cold water. Terms reasonable.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO UNFURnished rooms to rent with board; one large front room and back parlor, first floor.

A FEW DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated at an excellent table, West Side, one block from street cars. Address R 84, Tribune office.

North Side.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST., HANCOCK HOUSE—Good place to board, with pleasant rooms and very low prices.

BOARDING MAY BE HAD FOR A COUPLE OR TWO gentlemen in small private family, in good neighborhood, on North Side, one block from cars. Good table and home comforts at a moderate price. Address Z 53, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island depot.—Elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2.50 per day. First-class in every particular.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED WITH board for the winter for gentleman, wife and daughter; state price and location, or will rent rooms without board. Address W 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER, GOOD-SIZED UNfurnished room, with breakfast and late dinner, between Fifteenth and Thirtieth-sts., and not west of Wabash-av. Give particulars as to gas, water and fires. Address Z 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM wanted, with board for lady, where she can have home comforts; references exchanged; state location, accommodation, and price. Address W 96, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING BUSIness for sale for cash or exchange for real estate. Goods manufactured and sold by the wholesale and small grocery trade throughout the country; trade established. Good reasons given for selling. Apply at TINDLY & WOODRUFF'S, No. 127 South Clark-st., Room 47.

A SALOON, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, FOR sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 184 Ashland-av., corner of Indiana-st., or 222 East Randolph-st., near Market. TERRANCE WHITNEY.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS FOR sale; cash and real estate to exchange for grocery store, South Side. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

FOR A JEWELER OR SILVERSMITH—A NEAT shop, with tools, stock, show-cases, and good will of the business, only $150 cash; good reasons for selling out. Inquire at 61 South Clark-st., basement.

LIVERY STOCK, WITH LEASE OF STABLE, IN A good location, for sale. Address U 10, Tribune office.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF FIRST-class sample-room, with oyster-counter attached, for sale, cheap for cash. Apply at 206 State-st.

ONE OF THE OLDEST LIVERY, BOARDING, and sale stables in the city for sale; has about 25 boarders; some of the stock will be sold if required; a satisfactory lease given. This is a good chance for parties about to enter this line of business; location good. For particulars, etc., inquire at 156 and 158 West Washington-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A HOTEL MAN WHO wishes to purchase a long lease and furniture of a hotel in Chicago, now doing a good business; for information please address A. WIRNER, Box 28, Chicago Post-Office.

SALOONS FOR SALE—2 OF THE BEST-PAYING and established in the city, on West Madison-st. Parties wanting to purchase will do well to look at these places. They do a first-class business. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO BUILDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, ETC.—FOR sale, a great bargain—Lease and fixtures of planing mill corner Green and Kinzie-sts. The place is supplied with new first-class machinery, and conveniences for steaming and kiln-drying lumber. Apply to JAMES BARKER, on the premises.

THE BEST DRESSMAKING BUSINESS ON WEST Madison-st. for sale cheap for cash on account of sickness. Five pleasant rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping; rent only $45 per month. Address W 5, Tribune office.

$200 WILL BUY A GOOD CIGAR AND TOBACco store; rent cheap; good reason for selling. 804 South Canal-st.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 32.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I AM MANUFACTURING A staple article which pays a handsome profit, ready sale, demand unlimited, and want a partner to assist me in sales. The entire property paid for and wholly free from debt. Half interest, $3,000. Refer to one of the National Banks where I have kept my account for eight years. Address L H, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME well-established business wanted, with from $4,000 to $8,000 capital. Address C. T. MILLER, Anderson's Hotel.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-SHOER, with a little money, at 219 West Twelfth-st.

PARTNER WANTED—MR. McALLISTER, REcently from Little Rock, Ark., please send his address to W 8, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN SELLING our goods make double the money made elsewhere on small capital. Samples to country free. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 14.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CRAM'S NEW REversible map of the United States and world, double map of the "Great Northwest," new and ornamental State maps, religious and political charts, lithographs, pictures, photographs, frames, &c. Send for circulars and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER MACHINES AHEAD AT THE EXPOSItion. Office 218 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$70 GROVER & BAKER IMPROVED FAMILY sewing, with cover and attachments complete; price, $25. Apply at 643 Michigan-av.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MATTHEW DORAN. When last heard from was in Chicago, in 1870. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, living or dead, will be liberally rewarded by addressing M. W. FITZSIMMONS, Architect, No. 49 Temple-place, Boston.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH BOTH VOCAL and instrumental music is desirous of obtaining a few pupils. She would also give lessons in parlor readings if desired. Terms reasonable. Call or address MRS. BYRNE, 874 Michigan-av.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—8 HORSE POWER PORTABLE ENgine and boiler, nearly new. Also [illegible] carriage, buggy, and harness. E. WARREN, care Carrier No. 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS AT LOW RATES and on very easy terms, on Grand and Oakwood boulevards (just outside south city limits), also on Egan (Thirty-ninth-st.) and Vincennes-av. There are no lots in market of equal attractiveness and convenience, to be compared with these for cheapness, either for improvement or investment. Look at the property and call for a plat of the same—now is the time. For those seeking bargains, or for those who are looking for eligible sites for future improvement, to make their purchase. To all such, I can offer the most substantial inducements. Builders will please make a note of this. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Hayes, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, a new house. Inquire on premises of GEORGE CADWELL, Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—$400, ON EASY TERMS, WE HAVE 20 lots that must be sold in the next 30 days, inside the old city limits, near street-cars and omnibus line, on high ground; title perfect; an abstract furnished each purchaser. Young men, save but $3 each week and you will soon have a home of your own. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STORRY & SON, 143 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER GOOD property and some money, or small payment and time on balance, a new 13-room house two blocks west of Union Park. Long and favorable ground lease. A rare bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—8-ROOM COTTAGE, lot and barn, $4,600; good neighborhood; will take lease of a store and dwelling as part payment; balance to suit. Address L 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON THE SOUTHWEST BORder of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. A splendid lot for first-class residence. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14, Nixon's Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—SHURTLEFF-AV., NEAR THIRtieth-st., new 2-story frame house, and lot 25x125; a great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PAULINA-ST.—10 LOTS, 25X125 FEET each, between York and Polk-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—A COMFORTABLE COTtage, on small monthly payments; will take almost any collateral as first installment. Title perfect, long time given, immediate possession. Address U 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$1,200 FOR $750—LOT ON STEVENS-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. Q 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND CHARMING GROUNDS, costing $10,000; for sale for $9,500 cash, $1,500 in 3 years, and $4,000 in 4 years. Address W 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence lot on Sills-av., near Douglas-place, on easy terms, or would exchange for cheap house and lot in good location. Address C 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT $500 UNDER COST, IF SOLD within one week—A large, new house and small stock of dry goods, &c. Call at 1070 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED SACRIFICE—ON Adams-st., near Jefferson Park, must be sold immediately, lot 50x125. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS ON FLOURNOY-ST., NEAR Rockwell-st., at $800 each. Will take real estate notes and give easy terms. B. F. READ, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st.—INDIANA-AV.—35x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., surrounded by elegant residences; $225 per foot, ¼ cash. Best bargain ever offered in Chicago. The lot is worth $300 per foot. STATE-ST.—25x125 feet, near Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE, 30 feet, east front, 32 feet north of Randolph-st. Terms of lease only $1,500 per year for 24 years, and $1,800 per year for 75 years; the front and three walls are owned by party; rear of three walls is owned by party-walls, the small sum of $8,000 would be sufficient to improve the lot handsomely. This extraordinary lease—the only one of the kind in market—will be sold for the nominal bonus of $6,000 on time, or $5,250 cash if taken this week. Such a lease ought to bring $15,000 at least. It cannot be duplicated at any price. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50x160 FEET, A little south of Thirty-second-st., west front, only $200 per foot, for three days. One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. A cheap lot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Englewood, at a bargain for cash. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND BOULEVARD—FIVE acres corner of the boulevard and Seventy-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—54 FINE building lots, $200 cash, on monthly payments. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments for three years; ownership in fee; [illegible] cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS and 10 acres dry improved prairie land on Telegraph-road, 1 mile from Hobart, 32 from Chicago on Fort Wayne Road, $150; $800 cash, $100 monthly; or $1,000; see days Monday and Friday. J. G. EARLE, owner; no agency business; Room 3, 163 Monroe-st.; this office will close this month.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN THE W. ½ N. W. ¼ SEC. 33, 38, 13. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM OF ABOUT 120 ACRES IN EXchange for city and suburban property. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SMELLING BOTTLE WITH A CHAIN attached. Call at Rooms 9 and 10, southwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOUND—IN WEST SIDE STAGE, A POCKET-book containing small sum of money. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Call at Room 12 Superior Block.

FOUND—IN THE BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE, A roll of bank bills, which the owner can have by calling and describing. WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., southeast corner of Clark and Madison-sts.

LOST—IF THE PARTY WHO FOUND BILL-BOOK containing bills and other papers of Mr. PATRICK'S on Monday, will return same to 762 and 764 Michigan-av., they will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, OCT. 18, A RED POCKET-book containing papers valuable to no one but the owner. Any party returning the same to W. G. TAYLOR, at the office of the Pullman Palace Car Co., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—BOOK-CASE—ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR Brown. Please return to 56 Langley-st., and receive reward.

LOST—OCT. 18, 1873, A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINing $60, one note for $210, due March 1, 1874; one note for $300, due June 1, 1874, both signed John O'Neal and —— Morresy. All persons are warned not to buy said notes, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be rewarded for returning the same to 541 Centre-av. MRS. W. McGINTY.

LOST—A YELLOW ITALIAN GREYHOUND, 8 months old, white breast, brass collar and lock. The parties returning him will be liberally rewarded. J. M. GOINS, 159 South Clark-st.

LOST—ON CANAL-ST., BETWEEN VAN BUREN and Mather, or on Clinton-st., plans and specifications of two buildings to be built on Wabash-av. A liberal reward will be given by returning to 146 South Peoria-st., or 100 West Adams-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, OCT. 20, BANK CHECK book on National Bank of Commerce. BROOKWAY & SCHAFFNER, Grand Pacific Hotel.

TAKEN UP—AN OLD MARE; THE OWNER TO prove property, pay charges, and take her away. J. K. LINDGHEN, south of Hyde Park, near lake.

THE PERSON WHO FOUND, SATURDAY LAST, military papers belonging to Col. F. Warner, is earnestly requested to deliver them to Kuhns' Hotel. Liberal reward.

$5 REWARD—LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENING, in butcher shop, cor. of Clark and Archer-av., a pocket-book containing $15. The finder will oblige a poor woman by returning the same at 168 Arnold-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C., &C., at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale during the week. 195 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—1 SECRETARY, COST $100, WILL BE sold for $50; 1 very handsome mahogany wardrobe, cost $100, for $50; 1 rosewood wardrobe, large and handsome, for $30. Call at 303 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HARD COAL STOVE, nearly new, with zinc and pipe, will be sold cheap. 345 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE, EITHER NEW OR second-hand, or any kind of merchandise to [illegible], call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS [illegible] SOUTH Canal-st.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE, OR HAVING household goods to dispose of, will find a cash buyer by addressing J. LIND, care of Willis, Long & Co., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A STOCK OF furniture in the white; amount of stock $8,000 to $10,000; terms to suit. Address L 82, Tribune office.

$65 WILL BUY A HANDSOME WALNUT AND brocade parlor suit, worth double the money; $25 for a $60 M. T. dressing bureau; a marble-top dressing bureau for $25; marble-top table for $8. 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE DUPARQUET & MONENESE 6-gallon silver plated coffee-urn, 7-foot range steel broiler, dining-tables, chairs, castors, and plated ware. Address C 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S SOUTH-SEA SEALskin coat, at a sacrifice. Address T 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTER, 20 feet long. Apply at 738 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, THE FIXTURES OF a medium-sized grocery store; were new one year ago; one-third the cost will take them. JAMES AHERN, 349 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ONE FURNISHED HOUSE on Fourth-av. Address A 78, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—"I CANNOT COME NOW." GRAND PACIFIC.

PERSONAL—J. J. J.: YOU WERE TO CALL AT 11. I was there at 10½ and awaited just two hours. The boy said you called at 2, just after I had gone to Uhlich's. Did he lie? Meet me at precisely 11, Wednesday, and see where the mistake is. Write! E. J.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO MAKE the acquaintance of some gentleman of means who will be willing to render her some assistance. Banker or merchant preferred. [illegible] Address W 5, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—THE PARTY WHO CALLED AT [illegible] Michigan-av. for burner in exchange for coal stove [illegible] call again.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES, 10 ROOMS, BARN, etc., on North Side, $50 per month. Inquire of owner at 489 Webster-av.

TO RENT—FIVE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwelling-houses; 10 rooms each, with all modern improvements; brick barns; situate on Macalester-place, fronting south on Vernon-Park. For terms apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 113 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT dwelling, 332 Indiana-st., east of Rush-st. H. F. WAITE, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—GOOD TENEMENT OF 7 ROOMS, WITH water and gas, at 217 Walnut-st., at $20 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, to one or two families; gas and water. Apply at 303 North Franklin or 48 South Market-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID TWO-STORY AND basement brick, 11 rooms, furnace, all modern improvements, stable, $75; two-story frame, 8 rooms, $40; near Lincoln Park. W. J. DAVIS, 186 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 187 Loomis-st., 11 rooms. Apply at 181 Loomis-st. C. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av. Address W. Box 138, P. O.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 67 HUBBARD-ST. WITH large grass lot, near Union Park. W. WALLER, Room 2, 238 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 258 MICHIGAN-av. Apply on premises from 9 till 4 this week, or to BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 5 Otis Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN COMPLETE order. Inquire of owner, 303 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST FINISHED COTtages on the West Side, to a good clean tenant, for $35 per month. Apply on the premises, at 541 Park-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, pantry, &c., in an excellent residence locality on the West Side, south of Union Park, and within 2 blocks of street-cars; $25 per month. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st., main floor.

TO RENT—SOME VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGES, new, and well built, in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st., Ashland-av., and Blue Island-av. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st., main floor.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE; ALSO ROOMS FOR housekeeping, on Smith-st., one block west of Union Park, $20, $25, and $15 per month. Call at 83 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

Suburban.

TO RENT—GRAND CROSSING (CORNELL)—A number of new and convenient cottages to rent low, or for sale on easy monthly payments; trains convenient for mechanics. Apply to THOMAS G. HALL or WILLIAM M. ASHWIN, Grand Crossing.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house at Hyde Park. 11 rooms, good cellar, large yard of 2 acres, good barn; all in perfect order; will leave three cows and horse and carriage. Rent only $100 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS, 4 ROOMS, AND CLOSets, pantries, and water on each floor, connected or separate, at 455 West Indiana-st.; rent moderate to good tenants. Apply to THOS. BARROWS & CO., 261 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FRONT room, well furnished, heated, for one or two gentlemen. 47 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, 83 Dearborn-st.; charges very reasonable.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, in a small family. 63 North Peoria-st., northwest corner of Lake.

TO RENT—4 GOOD ROOMS, 2 CLOSETS AND and pantry, $12. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TO MARRIED COUPLE WITHOUT children, furnished rooms, with privilege of kitchen and dining-room. None need apply unless willing to furnish breakfast for myself and full board for wife. Apply to-day at 142 Twentieth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURNISHED, for two single gentlemen or a man and wife, with or without board; terms reasonable. Inquire at 183 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, hot and cold water, bathroom, at No. 15 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 WASHINGTON-ST., ONE large elegantly furnished room, suitable for three; also one small room. Apply Room 27.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE FRONT ROOMS AND and closet with water in. Inquire at 225 Ewing-st.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR on West Madison-st., near Robey. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED, with carpet, gas, and heat from furnace; also one room, furnished complete with gas, water in room, and heat from furnace, in a private family. Address 548 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 25 WEST Madison-st., near Sangamon, in suites of three or six rooms, for light housekeeping or offices.

TO RENT—HAVING NEWLY FURNISHED ADDItional rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, and charges reasonable. 83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bedroom and closet off, at 38 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, good winter rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen or ladies, with references; price, $10 to $30.

TO RENT—SIX NICE ROOMS, PANTRY AND closets, water in kitchen, two doors from VanBuren-st. cars. Apply at 198 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN DESIRING NEATLY furnished rooms with good attendance, apply at 119 East Randolph-st., Kingsbury Block.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, one block from the Post Office; terms very moderate. 15 Congress-st. Call at Room 106.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—AT A BARGAIN—FINE STORE IN block on Van Buren-st., near Sherman. Inquire at 133 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—STORE AND 6 ROOMS, 326 MILWAUkee-av., corner of Chicago-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF BRICK STORE ON State-st., near Thirty-seventh, at $35 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING (3-STORY building) on Blue Island-av.; excellent location. Is also for sale. Inquire of M. SONNENSCHEIN, Room 2, Tontons Building, southeast corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE 50 EAST HARRISON-ST., NEAR the Post-Office.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A VERY PLEASANT office, main floor. 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. Inquire forenoon.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE GROUNDS FORMERLY OCCUpied by McCormick's Reaper-Works, North Water-st., east of Rush-st. bridge. These lots being in the heart of the city, very deep, 500 feet river-frontage, and railroad communication, are very suitable for transportation and manufacturing purposes or for coal, wood, or stone-yards. To rent in whole or part, with engine, shafting, and temporary buildings. Apply by letter or otherwise to W. J. HANNA, at Reaper-Works, corner Blue Island-av. and Western-av.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, TWO ADJOINING buildings, centrally located, 16 rooms, besides store. Rare chance for boarding hotel. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STEAM POWER, AND LARGE MANUfacturing room in brick building, formerly occupied by the Chicago Steel Works, located on River-st., near Twenty-second; has 160 feet dock front, and railroad connection with every road in the city. Apply to ALBERT E. NEELY & CO., 14 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK-ROOM IN A DOUBLE real estate office, central location. Inquire of SHIELDS, Room 1, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL AND EATING-HOUSE, TO BE furnished by tenant. Will make money. Good chance to put in livery in connection with house. ASA C. CALL, Algona, Iowa.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, between Harrison and Madison-sts., South Side, rent not to exceed $25; prompt pay. Address for 3 days C 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms in a pleasant location on the West Side; no family. Address W 28, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENGLISH HOUSE ABOUT TO INTRODUCE articles of proved ability and general consumption is willing to give interests to suitable parties situated at various points of the United States. Parties having no business at present and sufficient capital to advance on consignments preferred. References exchanged. Address Box 2254 P. O., New York City.

A NEW DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT—Dress and cloak-making by MRS. PATTERSON, at 418 Wabash-av., near Post-Office. [illegible] work done promptly at moderate prices. [illegible] for Bazar Gloves. Fitting Patterns.

BOOKS OPENED [illegible] AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts [illegible] adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 22. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 48 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4251, New York.

LADIES, YOU WILL FIND IT TO YOUR INTERest to dine at DORR'S, 77 and 79 Clark-st. There is a dining-room fitted up expressly for ladies and gentlemen, retired and pleasant. Oysters, raw, fried, and stewed, meats, game, vegetables, pastry, fruits, tea and coffee, only 25 cents. This is the finest dining hall west of New York.

LADIES—I HAVE ON HAND 25 HANDSOME switches, which I will sell very cheap for cash. Call at 184 West Madison-st., third floor.

TUCK-POINTERS CAN BUY VERY GOOD SPANish-brown and English Venetian at lowest price at 26 South Water-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND COOK-STOVE AND ice-box, for restaurant. Apply to EBERLE, 222 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK. ANY PARty having good sole-leather trunk for sale reasonable can find cash purchaser at 42 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—HOUSE ABOUT 21x40 FEET TO REmove to Fulton-st., near Paulina; also, a larger and better one for South Side. Address H. M. SHERWOOD, 747 Michigan-av.

WANTED—100 SECOND-HAND CANE-SEAT chairs for Sunday-school room; will pay cash. Address No. 13 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

A $250 ESTEY CABINET ORGAN, FULL SIX OCtaves, rich and beautiful tone, in perfect order; price only $90; a great bargain. 643 Michigan-av.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; THE BEST in the market; repairing and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 369 East Randolph-st., near the bridge, by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans, on monthly payments. [illegible] PROSSER & CO., [illegible] Sts., near Van Buren.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—FOR CASH, AT ONCE, 40,000 TO 60,000 good common brick. Address KING, care of C. F. CHILSON, 173 East Adams-st., stating price.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK FOR THE COUNTRY. Applicants will address A B, care Lord, Smith & Co., 86 Wabash-av., stating experience, reference, and salary expected.

WANTED—A GOOD CLERK IN GROCERY STORE; must speak German, and have good references. At No. 284 Third-av.

WANTED—A COPYIST, YOUNG MAN 18 TO 25 years of age; must write a good hand, spell correctly, and copy accurately. Salary, $25 per month. Address W 9 5, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR AT 398½ ARCHER-av. Call immediately. Guaranteed steady work for the winter.

WANTED—PLASTERERS, MEN THAT CAN DO finishing. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday at 67 Rucker-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PLASTERERS TO TAKE A JOB AND take a lot at Washington Heights; material all furnished. 397 Sober-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARPENTERS; MILL-hands, and two men to run machinery. Apply at planing-mill, corner of Green and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—A TINNER WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands tin and sheet-iron work, and is competent to take charge of a shop, can get steady work by applying to COTTRELL & BROWN'S, 655 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER FOR STEADY work through the winter. Apply 640 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER, TO GO TO the country. Call on COGSWELL, WEBER & CO., between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER, AT 518 WEST INDIANA-st. J. J. HULLORE.

WANTED—A TINNER THIS MORNING AT 1238 State-st. ELLIOTT & LIVINGSTON.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOTMAKER AND boot and shoe fitter, at 280 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—15 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN, 20 railroad men for Illinois; 6 teams. Company work. 38 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN and Indiana; 25 coalminers. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 268 South Clark-st. References required.

WANTED—SALESMEN TRAVELING TO SELL teas, tobaccos, and fine whisky; good commissions, and no interruption to their business. Address, in confidence, N 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State to sell articles absolutely wanted in every family. If you want to make money don't fail to call at 59 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE CANVASSERS for Keyes & Co.'s famous Excelsior Polish, for musical instruments, sewing-machines, and all kinds of oiled, varnished, or polished furniture. A rare chance for live agents. Exclusive territory. Address KEYES & CO., Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS, OF first-class ability, for Appleton's American Cyclopedia (revised) and Picturesque America. MOSES WARREN, southeast corner State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN TO WORK ON farm in this State, and must understand the business. None others need apply. Call at 447 Belden-av., at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN TO PEDDLE a well-known brand of oysters on West Side. One with experience preferred. Address W 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIVE CANVASSERS; BUSINESS NEW; agents making $5 and $6 per day; $5 capital required. R. COATES, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN AND SMART boys to canvass houses and offices with quick selling goods; cost 8 cents; sell for 25 cents. 164 East Randolph-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands opening oysters. Must be a No. 1 man. Such can get a good winter's job at 71 and 73 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS. APPLY TO 148 South Clark-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS WORKED AT GASfitting. 35 East Madison-st., Room 63.

WANTED—TWO LIVE MEN TO CANVASS THE city; large commission. Inquire at 183 West Madison-st., up to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, WITH a small capital, to sell light goods; $5 to $10 made daily; needs no experience. American Novelty Co., 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A WAITER AT THE EXCHANGE Restaurant, Union Stock Yards. Apply to JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS TO TRAVEL AND sell goods, articles that will pay large profits. 279 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND taking care of children. Apply at 373 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Good wages will be paid to the right kind. Apply at 132 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at Hyde Park, near dummy track; will pay good wages. Inquire in basement, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NORWEGIAN GIRL in a family of two, to go to Evanston. Apply to C. W. BEYER, with Preston, Kean & Co., 137 and 139 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS child's nurse and to assist in second work. Apply 200 West Washington-st., corner Oakley.

WANTED—GIRL TO WASH, IRON, AND DO kitchen work; German, Norwegian, or Swede, at 145 Throop-st., near VanBuren.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, good wages paid. Inquire at 184 Thirty-second-st. MRS. R. J. WATERS.

WANTED—AT 540 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER ST. John's-place, a girl to do general housework; will pay $4 per week to a competent girl.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 187 Centre-av.

WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK AT 230 West Monroe-st.; Swede or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A SMALL FAMily, a German, Swede, or Norwegian girl for general housework; must understand washing and ironing. Apply at 676 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family at Oak Park. Apply at 151 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, iron, and able to take care of furnace, and a second girl competent to assist in care of children. 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL WORK IN a boarding-house; must come well recommended. Call for 2 days at 304 West Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS AND A kitchen girl at City Hotel, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONE THAT CAN bring the best city references; no others need apply. Call at 206 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash, and iron, the other to act as second girl. Apply at 482 Wabash-av., basement door.

WANTED—3 GIRLS TO WORK ON PANTS AT 172 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO housework in a small family, a comfortable home and small wages. Apply at 140 First-st., near West Chicago-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR A PRIVATE boarding house; good home for a good girl. Call to-day, up-stairs, in Fermanagh's Block, corner Union-st. and Canalport-av. Canal-st. 'buses pass the house.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN OR SWEDE girl, one that understands cooking and general housework, at 450 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING ROOM GIRL AT 71 East Monroe-st. Apply at Room 25.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND-WORK; one who knows her business will receive good wages. Call for two days at 683 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 44 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—AN ORPHAN GIRL, AGED 12 TO 14, to do housework in a private family; German preferred. Apply at stores 48 and 50 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—AT 11 LAFLIN-ST., A GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good cook. No washing or ironing.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, ONE who fits by S. T. Taylor's system preferred; also, a skirt-trimmer. Apply at 287 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD HANDS TO WORK AT DRESSmaking, at 824 Wabash-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM SHIRT-maker, with Wheeler & Wilson machine, to work in shop. 20 South Peoria-st. In basement.

Nurses.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO NURSE A BABY. 285 Oakley-st., near Polk.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, ABOUT 15 OR 16 years old; German preferred, at 1357 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS of age. Inquire at 1193 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STARCHER; NONE other need apply, at HAWTHORNE'S Laundry, 137 East Adams-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls, for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 90 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS IN CITY AND country for ladies' rubber goods. $4 to $7 a day is now being made. MRS. PALMER, 184 East Randolph-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO PICK HAIR AND ASsist in sewing. 277 Fifth-av., in basement.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$4,500 HOUSE AND LOT, AND 50 lots between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., for a good improved farm.

42 lots near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Ashland-av., for a residence or good farm near Chicago.

40 lots at Forrest Hill for house and lot.

5 lots at Washington Heights and 3 lots near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, for house and lot.

Several half-acre lots, 30 minutes' ride from city, for a good farm or selected Western lands.

Good suburban property, clear, for city property, and will assume incumbrance.

LINGLE & DARLOW, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY LOTS AND CASH FOR improved property; farm and cash for Chicago improved; city and suburban property for good farm. G. L. HANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 11, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN ACRE property unimproved, for house and lot in good locality. Address W 102, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and Medical Mediums. 155 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BANK, BY A YOUNG man, who has had two years' experience as teller and cashier. For the past year in a National Bank in Chicago. Address T 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME GOOD WHOLEsale house by an active and experienced young man, with a chance to rise; the best of city references. Address S 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 24, in a wholesale cigar or liquor store, where he can work himself up. Has had 3 years' experience. Address W 97, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER; CAN give first-class recommendations; is willing to go in the country. Address ENGINEER, 723 rear Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WILLIAM LAMNEY, as first-class gardener; references if preferred. Address 196 Michigan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR THE SEASON, BY an experienced carriage or wagon painter. Can do lettering also. Wages not so much of an object. Address U 5, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; the best of city references given. German. Address Q 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH man, as coachman in a private family. Address 210 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman for a private family. He is sober and steady, and is well recommended from former employer. Address W 6, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN in any honest business; handy with pen; references given. Address G 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (COLored) in a private family to make himself generally useful; good references. Address E. L. CHAPPLE, 611 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, in a good family or restaurant, where they can make themselves useful. Address L 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, AS WATCHman; good city references given. V 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—(IN THIS CITY) AS JOURnalist or writer on daily or weekly paper, by a man of 30 years experience as practical printer and editor. Can write popular, philosophical, or scientific articles for Sunday papers or magazines, for living wages; no pay for articles not acceptable; have excellent modern library, cabinet, and apparatus. Address O. W., 181 West Jackson-st., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, to do general housework in a small family, or second work. Call for two days at 71 West Erie-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, to do second work. Please call at 24 Bremer-st., up-stairs, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY COMPEtent girl to do second work in a good private house; good reference can be given if required. Call or address 130 Ewing-st., near Desplaines, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl in a first-class private family to do light chamber work. Can be seen at 232 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook, the other as second girl in a private family. Apply at 171 Hickory-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish girl to do second work in a private family, or chambermaid in a hotel. Call or address 223 Second-st., West Side, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Call at 23 William-st., near Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as second girl; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good city reference. 297 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK from East in first-class hotel or restaurant. Apply at 68 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO work together in private boarding-house, or to do general housework in private family. 88 Desplaines-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN SAME house; one to do second and the other kitchen-work. Call at 111 Warren-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls as chambermaids in a hotel, or in dining-room and kitchen. Please call 60 South State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO general housework in a private family. Please call at 18 Wabash-av., at basement door.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO second work, or in a small family on the South Side. No. 375 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN as cook in a private family. Best of references. Call at 318 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL, fully competent to do second work, in a private family. Reference, if required. Call at 317 Third-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in hotel or restaurant. No objections to going home nights. Call at 129 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work in a private family. Call at 112 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work or take care of children. Apply at 186 North Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress in a private family. References, if required. Please call at 253 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A thorough and practical bookkeeper of many years' experience in this city. Best of city references. Address W 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family. Can come well recommended. South Side preferred. Call at 639 State-st., in the rear.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD TAILORESS on custom work. Please address or call at 49 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 GIRLS FROM THE East in private families, near each other. No boarding mistress need apply. Address L N, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family. Best of city references. Please call at or address 138 Burnside-st., third house south of Twenty-first-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family, or kitchen or laundry work in a boarding-house. Please call at, or address, and if the West Side, direct good to 108 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS seamstress; can cut and fit well. Address 46 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to give instruction on either Singer or Howe sewing machines, or to do sewing in private family, or to do sewing or second work combined. Call at Employment Room, 330 North Market-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A young woman; willing to travel; good references. Apply at 1023 West Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED WOMAN (Canadian) as housekeeper or seamstress. Has a machine. Apply at 141 Michigan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, as housekeeper in a respectable family. Apply at southeast corner State and Division-sts.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A YOUNG NORWEgian girl for light housework; two sisters, 3 years one place and 2 years in last place; also two Swedes and two Protestant Scotch cooks; also a No. 1 German girl, at 330 Wabash-av., Mrs. BALKAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SUITABLE HELP ladies should leave orders at the Old Scandinavian Employment Room, 330 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING FOR female help, German, Norwegian, and Swede, apply to Mrs. REISS, 186 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY A lady having had some experience in teaching music, French, and drawing, and all the English branches, or would give good references. Address W 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish woman; is good cook, washer, and ironer. Has a girl 5 years old. Apply at 180 Sedgwick-st., up-stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY CARRIAGES and top and open buggies, also second-hand buggies, cheap, at 87 and 89 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY and express wagons, one light second-hand top-buggy, and two-seated buggy at 305 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A PATENT WHEEL TOP-BUGGY, almost new, at a bargain, if taken immediately. G. BROWN, 260 South Clark-st., Dr. Kean's office.

FOR SALE—A WHITE MARE, FAST DRIVER, stylish and gentle; also, brand-new first-class buggy and harness. H. E. GATES, 60 East Madison-st., Room 6.

HORSE, HARNESS, AND DELIVERY-WAGON for sale or exchange for carpets, furniture, cook-stoves, or groceries. No. 7 South Jefferson-st.

I WANT TO TRADE A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR a city lot worth from $400 to $1,000. 15 and 17 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A SMALL DARK-COLORED HORSE, 4 to 6 years old, 14½ to 15 hands, weighing about 900; must be a good stepper. Address, giving age, price, color, and where to be seen, L 55, Tribune office.

3 HORSES FOR SALE; ONE BIG CART-HORSE, 1,300 lbs; one for $50; one for $60. 747 Madison-st. Also, a set of light harness.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of secured notes having short time to run. No. 1 Tribune Building, southeast corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS AGAINST HOME, KNICKERBOCKER, Germania, and other insolvent insurance companies cashed by J. R. WITHERELL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON UNINCUMBERED REAL estate in small or large sums; state amount wanted and description of property. Address W 8, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, by G. TUMBRIDGE, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2, near Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES FOR SALE, [illegible] security ample; will make [illegible] Address T 89, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] paper. THOS. A. HILL, 88 Dearborn-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON GOVERNMENTS OR city bonds. Room 11, 71 Clark-st.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Frost at Memphis Causes a Decrease in the Number of New Cases.

Increased Mortality Among Those Already Afflicted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 20.—There were thirty deaths from all causes to-day; twenty-three of them from fever. Owing to the delinquency of the undertaker it is impossible to furnish the names. The weather is cool, and a dense fog is over the city. The increase in the mortality is due to the weather. Few new cases are reported.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 20.—The streets are crowded with vehicles, the sidewalks are thronged with pedestrians, and there is more activity in business than for a month past. The disease is rapidly yielding to the cold weather. There was a heavy frost this morning, and there is a prospect of a heavier one to-morrow. The change of weather has had a favorable effect on the fever, but it is trying to thousands not clothed for the winter, and made destitute by a succession of calamities the past year.

The majority of the societies and relief Boards are unable to supply

APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE.

Propositions have been received to take some of the orphans, but a great many more are yet to be provided for.

John Walsh, undertaker, and Alderman from the First Ward, died to-day. He was sick only forty-eight hours.

A DIFFICULTY

occurred this afternoon between Dr. L. P. Blackburn, of Louisville, and Dr. J. M. Ryan, of Chicago, the former claiming that the latter interfered with his patients. When they were in the street, words passed, and Blackburn administered a severe caning to Ryan.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 20.—There was a heavy frost this morning. The quarantine between this city and Argenta was raised to-day.

DEATHS AT COLUMBUS, MISS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—The *Picayune's* special reports five deaths in Columbus to-day, from yellow fever, since Sunday morning. One death from fever at Bryan.

QUARANTINE RAISED AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 20.—Mayor Wood, of this city, this morning, by proclamation, raised the quarantine against boats coming up the Mississippi River. The health here is very good. Not a case of yellow fever has been seen here in more than two weeks. The weather is cold, with a heavy frost this morning.

RELIEF MOVEMENT IN DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—At a Citizens' Committee, held this morning for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, the Mayor presided, and a committee of fifteen was appointed to communicate with the Memphis authorities and ascertain definitely as to the need there, and call upon our citizens for subscriptions.

NEW YORK.

Serious Charges Against Detectives in Connection With the Bank of England Forgers.

CHARGES AGAINST DETECTIVES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Complaints have been lodged with the Police Commissioners against certain detective officers for their action in connection with the arrest of George McDonnell, the Bank of England forger, charging generally that the officers had been guilty of malfeasance. The course pursued by the detectives in connection with that arrest was at that time the subject of unfavorable comment. James Irving and Philip Farley, of the detective force, were responsible for arresting McDonnell on the criminal charge of forgery, and Deputy Sheriff Judson Jarvis for the seizure and attachment of all the property that might be found in McDonnell's possession. The detectives did not aid the Deputy Sheriff, but it was alleged that he procured their detention on the quarantine-boat while they went on board the Thuringia and made the arrest. When Mr. Jarvis and his assistant were allowed to board the vessel and serve their writ of attachment, they were disappointed to find only a small portion of the proceeds of the forgeries. Not a single bond was found. The lawyers were surprised at the result of the search, as they had information that the greater portion of the proceeds of the forgeries ($500,000 in gold) were upon McDonnell's person. After learning the circumstances of the Deputy Sheriff's detention, they directed him to serve attachments upon the detective officers named, and also upon the Superintendent of Police, James J. Kelso. It is said that the papers in the case will be laid before the Grand Jury, when the statements contained in them may be definitely known.

It is reported that the State Attorney-General will demand of Mayor Havemeyer the removal of the Police Commissioners for not acting upon the information furnished them relative to the alleged complicity of detectives in keeping money seized from McDonnell, the Bank of England forger, on his arrival here. The amount thus obtained is said to be about $40,000. It is also said if the Mayor does not remove the Police Commissioners, the Attorney-General will request Gov. Dix to suspend Mayor Havemeyer until the affair is investigated. One of the Police Commissioners stated to-day that charges would be laid before the Board to-morrow. Detectives Farley and Irving, the two thus implicated, state that there is no truth in the charge, and the Court closed the investigation. Sheriff Jarvis states that when he went to the steamer to arrest McDonnell, he was not allowed on board, while both Farley and Irving were there, had arrested McDonnell, and had seized some of his effects.

THE REV. DR. NEWMAN HALL,

of London, at the conclusion of his sermon last evening, called attention to the monument which was about to be erected in connection with his chapel in London by the workingmen there to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. He reminded his hearers that during their great civil war the sympathizers with the Federal power held a meeting in his church in London, and at their instigation the monument was about to be erected. The amount required for its completion would be £7,000. They would be able to raise half of that amount in England, and he had no doubt that the people of the United States would contribute the remainder.

IMMIGRANTS.

Eleven hundred immigrants arrived to-day.

COURT-MARTIAL.

The United States Court-Martial met to-day at army-headquarters, corner of Greene and Houston streets, to investigate the circumstances attending the removal of Col. Gibbons, Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service. The Court is composed of Col. N. H. Day, Inspector-General; Col. George Getty, Third Artillery; Col. J. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General; and Maj. Henry Goodfellow, Judge-Advocate. The Court was called by request of Col. Gibbons.

CASUALTIES.

The Propeller Estabrook and Barges Ashore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 20.—The propeller Estabrook, which went ashore at Fairport, Ohio, to-day, is owned in this city by Turner & Wiggins. She is a comparatively new boat, worth $25,000; and was insured for $16,000 in the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Company. She was loaded with 140,000 ft lumber, 200,000 shingles, and 100,000 lath, shipped by Seth Marshall, and insured for $3,000. The tow consisted of the barges W. L. Peck, Indianola, Robert Emmett, Sophie Smith, all lumber. The Indianola is owned by Bird Wiggins, of this city, and the W. L. Peck by Horr & Gould, of this city. It is understood here that all the barges are safe, except the Smith, which is owned by Detroit parties.

Caught in a Belt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAGRANGE, Ind., Oct. 20.—A terrible accident happened on Saturday at Lehmeier's mill, near the village of Haw Patch, this county, which resulted in the instant death of F. M. Nelson, who was employed at a lath machine, and in some manner was caught by the rapidly revolving belt and hurled with great violence across the mill, crushing his body to an almost shapeless mass. When picked up life was extinct. He was the only support of a widowed mother.

Crushed in Machinery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 20.—George Godfred, a colored man working in the foundry, while putting a belt on a wheel, was caught in a pulley making 180 revolutions per minute, and was instantly killed. The body was horribly mangled, the knees being torn from the knees, and the head smashed beyond recognition. Godfred leaves a wife.

Suffocated by Coal Gas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20.—This morning the tender of the Sixth avenue bridge, a man named Joseph Keray, was found dead in the bridge house. It appears that the stove, in which bituminous coal was burned, was defective, and that Keray was suffocated by the gas that escaped while he was asleep in his cot. Keray leaves a family of a wife and a grown up daughter.

The Brig Powhatan Sunk in the St. Lawrence River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20.—A telegram received here last evening stated that the brig Powhatan was sunk in the St. Lawrence River, near Alexandria. The Powhatan was loaded with wheat from Toledo for Ogdensburgh. No particulars were given of loss and insurance.

Crushed to Death by Falling Earth.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 20.—This morning, while workmen were excavating for the Chicago & Pacific Railway, the bank caved in upon them, and one of them, named Oleson, a Norwegian, was crushed to death. He came here from Chicago a few days since.

The Loss of Life by Fire at Toledo.

From the Toledo (O.) Blade, Oct. 18.

At 4:40 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a small frame building, a story and a half in height, No. 236 Nebraska avenue, between Lenk and Tecumseh streets. The occupants of the house were James Kelly, a laboring man, and his wife and grand-daughter. The building consisted of two rooms above stairs and two below, exclusive of a small shed or summer-kitchen. The fire is supposed to have originated in an ash barrel which stood in the rear of the shed, and when the alarm was sounded had already destroyed that portion of the house and fastened itself upon the main building. The occupants were yet in bed, wrapped in sleep, without the slightest sounds being made to warn them of their danger, and there they remained until all hope had passed, and every means of egress cut off. The old couple occupied the rear room up stairs, and, upon the first note of any danger which reached their ears, sprang from their bed and hastened to the front room to make their exit by the stairway which led from that apartment. In this room slept the little girl, who by this time had become awakened to the danger which surrounded her, and she, too, used her best endeavors to escape. But their efforts were of no avail. The fire had made rapid progress from the start, and now the stairway was all aflame. Terrified as they undoubtedly were, it would seem that the idea of escape by the window did not occur to any of them. The smoke poured in upon them from below, and after vain attempts to withstand its effects, all were overcome and sank upon the floor, the man near the window, as though too late he had realized that their only hope lay that way. The body of Mrs. Kelly and the little girl were found in the centre of the room, and when found the sight was more horrible than words can tell. The fire had burned through the floor and, enveloping the bodies of its victims, burned them to a crisp. The hands and feet were gone; the skull lay bare, and the flesh left hanging in ashen stripe about the face.

FIRES.

Morgan Bros.' Mill in Oshkosh, Wis., Burned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 20.—A fire broke out in the sawmill of Morgan Bros. here this morning, and totally destroyed the mill and a large amount of timber, lath, and shingles. Three steam fire-engines were upon the ground, but they accomplished nothing. Lumber to the amount of 1,500,000 feet and 1,000,000 shingles were destroyed. The loss on the mill is $30,000; on the lumber and shingles, $18,000. The entire loss falls on Morgan & Bros. There was only $11,000 of insurance on the property, $10,000 of which was on the mill in the following companies: $2,000 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia; $1,500 in the North America, of Philadelphia; $1,000 in the Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia; $1,500 in the Home, of Columbus, Ohio; $2,000 in the New Orleans; $1,000 in the Black River, of Watertown, N. Y.; $1,000 in the Allemannia, of Cleveland. There was only $1,000 insurance on the lumber, and that in the Liverpool & London & Globe. Morgan's mill was burned Oct. 19, 1870, but was immediately rebuilt, and was the best mill in the city.

Losses by the Fire at Madison, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 20.—Complete figures of the losses by fire yesterday morning, reported in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, show the loss on the brewery to have been $57,000; on insured property, $8,000; on uninsured, and on Robbins' and Thornton's flouring mills, $40,000. The insurance on the brewery is $39,250, and on the mills $14,500. The principal losers are as follows: German American Insurance Company, of New York, $9,000; Hartford, $6,000; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $5,250; Franklin, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; Ætna, $6,000; Underwriters' Agency, of New York, $5,000.

A School-House in South Bend Burned—Loss, $10,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 20.—The school-house situated in the western portion of this city, and known as the Laurel School, took fire near the roof this afternoon just before school closed, and was entirely consumed. The progress of the fire was so rapid that a number of children barely escaped, many losing caps, bonnets, and coats. Some fifty tons of coal were also consumed. The loss is about $10,000.

At Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 20.—The most destructive fire that ever visited Topeka occurred last night, burning the Commonwealth Block occupied by the *Commonwealth* newspaper, the *Kansas Evangelical*, and the *Kansas Monitor* printing establishments; G. M. Crone's bookbindery; Warren's hardware store, and D. Tefft. The total loss is estimated at $100,000; insured for about $60,000. The publication of the *Commonwealth* will not be interrupted.

At Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Goit & Post's planing-mill was burned last night. The loss to the firm and other occupants is $40,000; insurance, $17,000.

Prairie-Fires in Iowa.

Algona, Ia. (Oct. 10), Correspondence of the Le Mars Sentinel.

Yesterday, a farmer in the south part of this county, Kossuth, fired some stubble and trash to clear off his ground, that he might the better plow it. Report says that he first plowed a strip about the land before setting the fire, but the wind was at such a gale that it easily carried it over the barrier to the rank growth of dry grass, with which much of Kossuth, Hancock, Winnebago, and, in fact, all of Northwestern Iowa abounds. As the day grew apace, the gale increased and one could see in all directions the fire-fiend running as a race-horse, now bounding and jumping here and there, and sweeping everything combustible before it in its mad anger. This morning, instead of vast seas of brown, dried grass, and rank growth of weeds, nothing is visible but the blackened prairie, with here and there a settler's house or a homesteader's cabin less his "Iowa stables," grain, hay, and many a part or all of their stock. The trouble lies here: The settlements of Northwestern Iowa are yet in their infancy. Many came here this year, and have seen and experienced their first fire in this one. They did not fully realize the strength of one of these fires, although a prairie fire, and therefore had taken little if any precaution. The frost came earlier this year, and little rain has fallen since, therefore everything is as dry as a "powder-horn," and the grass and weeds of a greater than usual growth. Neither had the old settlers taken their usual methods of barring this, one of their greatest enemies, thinking it early in the season, by plowing and mowing about their premises and stacks, and so they, with the rest, have suffered terrible losses in some cases, as many have lost nearly their all, and that on the verge of winter. Following is a list, so far as learned up to to-night, of property destroyed in this vicinity:

H. R. Kennedy lost 25 tons of hay, 2 stacks of wheat, his reaper, wagon, and stables.

Mr. Goodnow, stables, cow, and hogs.

Mr. McInroe, 100 tons hay, 25 head hogs, 200 fowls, harness, and farm machinery. Horses and house saved. Mr. McI. is a poor man, and his loss is a severe one.

A. Calkins, stables, and 300 bushels oats.

John Minor, 15 tons hay.

O. B. Robinson, 15 tons hay and stables.

D. Haggarty lost his house and grain, amounting to several hundred bushels.

A. P. Phillips, his stable and hay.

Mr. Dormey, 15 tons hay.

Asa Miller, 25 tons hay and stables.

Thomas Gilbert, 35 tons hay.

There are losses further west, said to be larger than any of these given.

From the Rock Rapids (Ia.) Review.

A terrible prairie fire came with menacing force from the south, last Tuesday afternoon, and at one time it appeared so irresistible that the buildings and hay stacks upon the town plat seemed in imminent danger. The most dangerous portion of the fire passed over an unharvested oat field with such force that every man in town hurriedly faced the singing element, where, amidst heat and smoke that almost suffocated, they whipped out the flames and prevented a disaster to our young and growing city. Had it not been for the strenuous efforts of our citizens, there is no telling what the consequences might have been.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. H. B. STOWE'S READINGS.

The system inaugurated by Dickens, of the public reading by authors of their own writings, is one that ought to be especially popular among American authors. Their works, in many instances, abound with passages of fine dramatic power; the authors themselves being educated Americans, must be good elocutionists; and the fact that so few of them venture in front of the reading-desk, is as unfortunate as it is apparent. There are at least a dozen living American authors who could provide us with delightful evenings, if only they would shake off the restraint which deprives us of the pleasure of their intimate friendship, for such is the feeling which moves the audience when they see and hear the writer of the story they have loved, in propria persona, reading it, and bringing out the underlying beauties as only the author can do. In obtaining for the second of their Star-Course entertainments the presence of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon have done well, an opinion which the audience in Kingsbury Music Hall heartily indorsed last evening. The entertainment opened with music by the Star Orchestra, the following programme being executed in very fine style:

Concert Overture .... Heinsdorff
Star Orchestra.
Selections—"Il Trovatore" .... Verdi
Star Orchestra.
Waltz—"Mein Lebenslauf ist Lieb und Lust" .. Strauss
Star Orchestra.

At the conclusion, the eyes of all the audience were turned upon the left-side door of the rostrum and remained fixed there; but in vain. A quarter of an hour passed, and yet the great American authoress came not. Then the door opened, and in stepped smiling little Mr. Carpenter, great coat on, and hat in hand. The stamping stopped and the breathless silence was broken with "Gentlemen—ladies—very sorry—can't be helped—regret exceedingly sent for M'Stowe—something wrong—West Side bridge—soon be here." Then a rapid disappearance, and the only amusement left was stamping, which subsided on the making of a short speech by a local Mr. Beecher, with a black velvet skull cap upon his head. Then cries were made for "Long John Wentworth," but, that gentleman not responding to the appeal, Mr. Carpenter reappeared with a Mr. Burgess, who kept the audience amused with a description of "Leah, the Forsaken," as given by a "Nord-Seiter," just after coming from the theatre. Mr. Burgess was just interesting the audience with another story, when Mr. Carpenter appeared for the third time, and announced Mrs. Stowe's arrival. In a few minutes, that lady appeared and explained that her lateness was due to the sudden sickness of the gentleman sent in search of her. Then she began to read a story in the New England dialect, which she mastered thoroughly, entitled, "The Minister's Housekeeper," one of the most natural pieces of description of "Down East" real life that can be imagined. In rendering it, which she did with intense vivacity, she was frequently stopped by the laughter and applause of the audience, which reached its climax when the minister told *Hardy* that the "tom" turkey should set on those eggs and hatch them. In the selection from Uncle Tom's Cabin, the bringing home of *Topsy* by *St. Clair*, the subsequent pranks of that imp of darkness, and her interview with angelic little *Eva*, Mrs. Stowe showed rare powers of elocution, the varied emotions of the characters, *St. Clair, Ophelia, Eva*, and *Topsy* being, in turn, delineated with wondrous fidelity. The audience were highly pleased throughout with the entertainment, and at the close of the reading rewarded the authoress of the most successful of modern works of fiction with rounds of well-merited applause. Mrs. Stowe will give another reading, with the following programme, this evening:

Overture—"Caliph of Bagdad" .... Boieldieu
Star Orchestra.
Potpourri—"Offenbachiana" .... Conradi
Star Orchestra.
Waltz—"Vienna Bon Bons" .... Strauss

Readings by Harriet Beecher Stowe—1. "Miss Pettingill's Pitcher," from the "Sam Lawson Stories." 2. Selections from "Uncle Tom's Cabin." 3. "Laughing in Meeting," from the "Sam Lawson Stories."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Charlotte Cushman appeared last evening as *Queen Katharine*, in Shakspeare's Henry VIII. It is hardly necessary to state that it was a wonderful piece of acting from beginning to end. In many places it was as powerful as *Meg Merrilies*, and at the same time it gave opportunity for a greater display of genius. To criticise it would be almost impertinent. It is superior to the same character as presented by any other actress. Her pathetic appeal to the mercy of the King, her rejection of the Cardinal as her judge, and her oft-repeated scorn of that dignitary, were magnificently done. There was pathos and power combined, and, altogether, Miss Cushman's performance was something that is rarely seen. Of course she was not supported by a cast that approached her genius. O'Neil as *Wolsey* came nearest to it, though, after all, he was far behind. The comparison is, perhaps, not strictly just. Really, O'Neil acquitted himself with great credit, and distinguished himself more than in perhaps any character in which he has recently appeared. He had evidently studied his part conscientiously, and at times he rose to the stature of the Cardinal. He received considerable applause, and on many occasions it was merited. Mr. Bock played *Henry*, but he was not the *Henry* of Shakespeare. Physically he is illy-adapted to a Kingly part, especially the part of *Henry*. Mr. Norris was *Buckingham*, when he was not Norris. While occasionally he did very well, it was not a misfortune that he was beheaded. *Anne Boleyn* (Miss Monteilo) was not the kind of a lady who would captivate a King, and we can not think her selection for the part by any means happy. The play was well mounted, and, on the whole, well played. Everybody should certainly see Miss Cushman in the character of the Queen. There was a crowded house, as there should be. The same play will be given this evening, and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings Miss Cushman will appear as *Lady Macbeth*.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Bartley Campbell's new play, "Hearts," which has frequently been underlined during the past three or four weeks, and as frequently postponed, owing to the continued illness of Miss Eliza O'Conner, who was selected to play the principal part, was produced at Hooley's last evening to a fair audience. It cannot be truthfully said that Mr. Campbell's latest effort is his best. This would be doing him injustice, in view of the many really good plays which he has written. Nor can it be said without fear of contradiction that he has fully equaled himself. The foundation of the plot of "Hearts" is the threadbare one of causeless jealousy, and it reminds one strongly of the chief feature in the groundwork of "Divorce," and other plays of the same general character. In the present instance the fact that the jealousy is without cause is made apparent to the audience at the very outset, and the play in consequence loses a great deal of the force it would otherwise possess. There is no reason in the world why a young man should become desperately wicked because the young lady of his affections happened to be on speaking terms with a quiet country doctor, who enjoyed the friendship of her relatives. And, after he marries the said young lady, it does not seem altogether natural in him to work himself into a violent passion every time he sees the Doctor in or near his house when the cause of his visits, as the audience can plainly understand, could readily be explained to his entire satisfaction in a very few words. Besides there is nothing in the Doctor's general bearing to warrant the slightest suspicion. We do not think that Mr. Campbell started his play right. In a great many respects, however, it is superior to any of his former productions. Each of the four acts closes with a strong dramatic situation, and minor tableaux are cleverly interspersed here and there. In this respect "Hearts" deserves all commendation. The dialogue evinces greater care and contains more that is worth listening to than any that Mr. Campbell has yet written. The plot, though resting on a flimsy base, is cleverly constructed, and brought to its legitimate end in a way that interests an audience, and makes it forget, in spite of itself, that there is really no earthly cause for so much unpleasantness. The leading characters are all strongly drawn, and in this respect also Mr. Campbell has outdone himself. Miss O'Conner appeared as *Agnes Gariney*, and was warmly received after her long absence. Her portrayal of the character deserves to be classed with that of *Lillian*, which she was playing when stricken with the illness which has since afflicted her. There is some similarity between the two characters, both being intensely emotional at times, and both introducing with effect the delirium which results from domestic trouble and fever. In the third and fourth acts, which are the principal ones of the play, Miss O'Conner acts with a fervor and intensity that are thrilling. Miss Sydney Cowell, as *Fanny Larrabee*, is the same jovial, painstaking, and conscientious little artiste that she always is. The vivacity of the character is in strong contrast with the general air of sombreness which surrounds that of *Agnes*. Miss Cowell evidently looked at it in the light of a contrast, and consequently succeeds in carrying out the design of the author to the fullest extent. Her singing of a song, composed jointly by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hunneman, the leader of the orchestra, would have been better but for a slight cold. Mrs. Maeder and Miss Cline, as *Aunt Larrabee* and *Madge Maybud*, were measurably in keeping with the other ladies. Mr. Blaisdell would do well to read the lines put into the mouth of *George Gariney* just once more, and then he will play the part creditably. Everybody knows he can conduct himself on the stage with the ease and grace which any given situation can reasonably demand, but it is impossible for him to declaim with proportionate effect unless he understands what he is talking about. The part of *Philip Kirby* is a dashing light comedy one, and is well played by Mr. Sullivan. He dressed in good taste, read faultlessly, and appeared to much better advantage than he has yet done. Mr. Bishop was funny as *Gregory Hopkirk*, a character that is considerably overdrawn. A servant is not usually allowed the privileges of a familiar in well-regulated families. *Hopkirk* will bear pruning. There is very little in the character of *Dr. Thorne*, nevertheless Mr. Saulsbury succeeds in presenting a very pleasant and truthful picture of a staid young country doctor. He makes of him a quiet, thoughtful, honorable gentleman, and the only pity is that he is taken out of the play so soon. There is hardly force or originality enough in the character of *Dr. Twicks* to make it suitable for Mr. Giddens. Nothing remains to be said, except to compliment Mr. Bishop, the new stage manner, on the setting of the piece. "Hearts," despite its faults, is destined to draw for some time.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss Charlotte Le Clercq commenced her fortnight's engagement at the Academy of Music last evening in "The New Magdalen," playing to a not very gratifying audience, so far as numbers gratify. The version of the drama differs in some respects from those played in Chicago before, sufficiently to corroborate the statement that it is the author's. It possesses some of his peculiar masks. It also lacks some of those which one would expect to find. At the same time there is not sufficient change in the seasoning to make the drama palatable, and the remarks applicable to it upon its first two presentations in this city would be equally appropriate now, if the occasion merited the space to give them. To say that Miss Le Clercq is an actress of unusual capacity, finish, and presence, is merely to repeat what every one knows. To say that such would be the opinion of one who had seen her only in the role of *Mercy Merrick*, as played by her at the Academy of Music last evening, would be taking a risk unwarranted by the performance. The Boston critics have almost unanimously accepted her rendition of the character as "a splendid impersonation," and "a brilliant and finished effort;" thinking that she "exhibited superb power;" and that it "is worthy to rank with her best dramatic portraitures." With such glowing heralds as these phrases to announce her, she came to disappoint. It is easy to understand why she failed to come up to one's anticipations. Tall, immobile, and statuesque, she has dignity, grace, hauteur, and compels attention. Where these attributes are essentials she must win fame, but where impulse and fervidity of temperament are the characteristics she is wanting. To use an illustration which will commend itself to Chicago people, *Mercy Merrick* is as much out of her line as *Hamlet* would be out of Mr. C. B. Bishop's. There are occasional glimpses of the actress who has delighted Chicago audiences before, just enough of them to sharpen the appetite for more. The impression she leaves upon the mind is that she is playing the part as a matter of duty, an uncomfortable necessity which she would gladly evade. Of course this is not so. She paid for the drama and is playing it from choice, but one cannot dispel the belief that she has chosen to be Mr. Collins' champion and convince the public that though his "New Magdalen" is unutterably worthless, it isn't half as bad as the other versions they have seen. Mr. Wood, as *Julian Gray*, is coarse. This "unclerical" clergyman probably is coarse, and, therefore, Mr. Wood deserves credit for elaborating with such scrupulous care this characteristic of this highly impossible personage. As a matter of fact one can readily understand how Mr. Wood's *Julian Gray* walked through Kensington Gardens "whistling an operatic air," but the wonder is that his bishop did not knock him over the head with a heavy cane as a reminder of the proprieties. Mr. Wood deserves considerable credit for placing the "unclerical clergyman" in a light where he can be thoroughly judged. In his more fervid passages, Mr. Wood is scarcely coarse enough to be consistent. The "unclerical clergyman," however, is such a very liberal parson, that it is difficult to criticise any actor who impersonates him. Short of calling a bootblack in to polish his shoes on his aunt's drawing-room chairs, one could expect anything of him. Miss Nellie Boyd unfortunately defeated the intention of the author by appearing, in spite of her lines, a virtuous woman instead of a virtuous wolf. Mr. Webster made a comedy character out of *Julian Holmcroft*, which was a great improvement on the general conception, and gave to the drama a piquancy of which it stood in need. Mrs. Hill also added greatly to the prevailing confusion by a complete misconception of the character of *Lady Janet Roy*. This is the only figure in the group which bears the least resemblance to nature, and whether Mrs. Hill deserves praise or blame for ruthlessly obliterating its features is merely a matter of taste. Artistically, it was cold-blooded murder, as was Miss Boyd's portrait of *Grace Roseberry*, but whether such executions are not desirable from a sociological point of view is another question. At any rate, actors are not the proper executioners. "The New Magdalen" remains throughout the week.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

It will be a source of great satisfaction to young men of sanguinary tastes to learn that, in the third act of a drama now in course of presentation at the Globe Theatre, a vast multitude of desperate men, who drink whisky and say Ha! ha! down at the root of their tongues, are relentlessly killed by a good young man, who says, "No, villain, sooner shall you tread upon my prostrate body!" The name of this lurid tragedy is "Four Christmas Nights," which, as the reader will perceive, is exceedingly appropriate. Miss Louise Hawthorne is the star, and there is more than a pound of gunpowder exploded in a very short time. The gallery becomes dangerously enthusiastic over the long struggle between several tribes of Indians and two or three good men, while the policemen in charge of order glower and jerk round as if they were to be the next objects of assault. The house was packed last night.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

There was a large audience and an attractive programme at the Minstrels last evening. The singing of some new comic and sentimental ballads was good, and the Phantom chorus ridiculously funny. Bobby Newcomb, the vocal quartette, and Ernest Linden performed their several specialities to the great amusement of the audience. Newcomb, Mackin, and Wilson did some fine dancing, as minstrel-dancing goes, and Arlington gave his opinion of woman-suffrage as he has often done before. The entertainment concluded with the burlesque, "The Funny Moltes in a Fog." The same excellent bill during the week.

A CARD FROM "LITTLE NELL."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of this morning, a paragraph appeared, headed "Little Nell in Trouble," stating that the entire stage effects of myself and family were seized, and that we were left destitute of stage-clothing. I beg to assure you that the statement (which was evidently furnished to your paper by some person maliciously inclined, with a view to injure me professionally) is essentially untrue. I shall open at the Atheneum, in Columbus, Ohio, to-morrow (Monday) evening, with every article of stage-costume and jewelry worn by me on Saturday evening and during the week at the Globe Theatre in this city, without a single exception. And, in regard to the claim made by Miss Troy, permit me to assure you that it was refused payment simply and solely because it was an unjust demand. I have ever been ready and willing to liquidate all honorable claims upon me, but not, under any circumstances, will I submit to an attempted imposition. As the public—whose favor and good will are most dear to me—may have formed an unjust opinion from the paragraph in question, I beg you will kindly give this explanation a public expression, that the true circumstances may be properly understood.

"LITTLE NELL."

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1873.

CITY ITEMS.

A meeting of the leading hotel-keepers of Chicago was held last evening at the Sherman House. The meeting was called for the purpose of determining on some course to be taken with reference to servants' wages and other matters of interest only to the hotel men. After settling matters satisfactorily, the meeting adjourned sine die.

At midnight last night Officer Cobb attempted to quell a disturbance at No. 156 Pacific avenue. A large crowd of roughs assaulted him, and attempted to drive him out of the place, when he fired at them. A fellow named Henry Gay was shot in the thigh. He was not seriously wounded. The officer succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

At half-past 12 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sent in from Box 18, for a fire in the fourth story of the stone building No. 125 Fifth avenue, occupied by B. F. Chase & Hild. The fire originated in a pile of rags. It was put out by the Insurance Patrol and the Babcock No. 1.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Postmaster-General Creswell's Panic Panacea.

Baltimore (Oct. 17) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

At a Republican mass-meeting here to-night Postmaster-General Creswell advanced his ideas of postal savings banks, which, it is understood, will be enlarged upon in his annual report. He spoke of the only fault of the National Banking system being that the depositor is not equally protected with the bill-holder, and said that the Government might, through his Department, provide the machinery whereby the laboring masses could have the fruit of their toil protected from lawless speculation and guarded with absolute security. He contended that by this plan every suitable post-office could be used to receive deposits of the people and transmit them to the Department at Washington to be invested, under the direction of designated officers, in the bonds of the United States. By this arrangement the security of depositors would be based upon the foundation-stones of the republic. In times of panic people, instead of hoarding means, would place them on deposit with the Government, to be invested in governments and loans and then sent into circulation. Like water, currency thus furnished would flow to points of the lowest depression, and tend to correct all derangements of circulation, however caused. Thus the people would be served by the security of their investments, a Government would be served by the means placed at its disposal, and the banks and capitalists would be served because of the tendency to prevent the hoarding of the currency of the country.

"I am aware," said he, "that this plan will meet with opposition from some banks and capitalists, who would compel people to deposit with them upon their own terms, and thus afford them the use of so much additional capital; but let it be remembered that I am not speaking in the interest of banks or capitalists; I am speaking for poor people who are to be protected, and not in behalf of the banks, many of whom have recently given a notable instance of the manner in which they can violate their promise to pay. But why should the banks complain? In addition to their chartered privileges, Government has recently interposed in their behalf. By the act of June 8, 1872, the banks were authorized to deposit for their better security their United States notes in the national Treasury, receiving therefor certificates of deposit which might be counted as a part of their reserve used for clearing-house purposes, and converted at pleasure in the place where deposits were made. Under this law the Treasury of the United States has been used as a place of safe deposit for the banks to the extent of millions. Why, then, should it not be used with equal propriety and to the same extent for the security of the masses of the people?"

Mr. Creswell argued that the Post-Office banks would furnish the Government with the money to establish a postal telegraph. He said every indication points to the early success of that great measure. "As the people are entitled to pure water and pure air, upon the best possible terms, so are they, in my judgment, equally entitled to the best and cheapest modes of communication and intercourse. No man or set of men have a right arbitrarily to seize upon the lands and use them as a means of levying tribute upon their fellow-men. I believe that the electric current has been given by God for the benefit of the whole human race. In this age men must act quickly, and to act quickly and at the same time wisely they must learn quickly, and have at their command the same means and information that are open to others. There should be no monopoly of intelligence. There should be no dictatorial power vested in any individual or company to deprive any man of information which he may seek, or to suppress any portion of the press which may rebel against the arbitrary demands of any stilted or self-sufficient corporation. Hence I say that the postal savings banks and the postal telegraph are, in my estimation, a portion of the work yet to be accomplished by the all-achieving Republican party in the interests of the people of the United States. In my estimation no greater glory can ever crown the efforts of any man than to make these measures successful, and thereby provide a system of communicating intelligence so cheap, so extensive and complete that it may in all respects be found worthy of this great American nation, now marching in the van of human progress."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours—1 a. m.—The storm-centre that was Sunday night over Chesapeake Bay, after remaining nearly stationary over New Jersey, has moved very slowly northwest into Central New York, the extent and severity of this disturbance having increased to a considerable degree. Southeast and east winds with rain prevail on the New England coast. Northeast winds, with rain, on the Lower Lakes; westerly winds with clear or clearing weather over Ohio, Virginia, and the South Atlantic States. Clear weather and light winds prevail over the Mississippi Valley and the Upper Lakes, so far as those have been heard from during the day, but a barometric depression apparently exists in the extreme Northwest and Manitoba. The temperature remains quite high on the New England coast, but elsewhere is decidedly low.

PROBABILITIES FOR TUESDAY.

In the Southern States, light to fresh northwest winds, with clear weather. For the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, westerly winds, and cloudy or clearing and partly clear weather. For New England, easterly winds veering to southwest, with rain. For the Lower Lakes, northeast winds, backing to northwest, with rain. Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, New York, New Haven, New London, Boston, Drood's Hole, Portland (Me.), Eastport, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Alpena.

SNOW-STORM AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—The first snow-storm of the season to-day.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'idge	29.76	45	S., brisk.	.....	Clear.
Cairo	29.99	44	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.82	64	N. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.90	42	N., brisk.	.....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.98	44	N. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.03	41	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Denver	29.76	46	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.98	40	N. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.01	33	N., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Fort Garry	29.53	50	S., brisk.	.....	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.93	45	N. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.03	43	Calm.	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.11	40	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	29.96	46	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Marquette	30.10	64	N. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.11	35	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.90	47	S. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Pembina	29.64	47	S. E., brisk.	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	29.97	41	S. E., light.	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.84	49	S. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.

THE FIRE ENGINEERS' CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—The National Convention of Chief Engineers of the Fire Departments organized to-day by electing Chief John S. Damrell, of Boston, temporary Chairman. Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed, and a recess was taken. About fifty delegates are present.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Arrived, steamships City of Brooklyn and City of Richmond.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The steamships Adriatic, City of Brussels, City of Antwerp, and Halestis, from New York, and Polynesiah, from Quebec, have arrived out.

Women vs. Liquor.

From the Bushnell (Ill.) Record, Oct. 18.

The election on the 11th inst., though brought about in great haste, and but little known, located at an out-of-the-way part of the city, and, as if to be in keeping with the subject to be voted upon, held in a livery-stable, and with many other unfavorable circumstances, turned out to be an event of no mean importance in the history of our city.

At the polls, early in the morning, every man in the interest of rum was upon the ground ready for the conflict. When we take into consideration the want of notice, organization, and understanding upon the part of the temperance people, no wonder they felt discouraged as a few assembled to talk the matter over. It was generally conceded that they were beaten. Those in the interest of license had counted their strength, or why the election? While everything looked disheartening and gloomy, it was suggested that the ladies be allowed to vote. The subject was considered of sufficient importance to be placed before the judges. After counseling with the City Attorney, they decided they would receive the votes of the ladies. This gave encouragement and life to the temperance element. Over 100 of the most respectable, intelligent, and refined ladies of the city went to the polls and voted. The result was as follows:

For license 127
Against license 247

It is due to the ladies to say that it is generally conceded that the interest they took in the question, by coming out to vote, thus giving the matter general publicity, secured the victory.

Spiritualism and Patents.

From the New York World.

The Patent Office has recently had occasion "to collar and throw," to quote Wegg's language, a very curious problem which has been presented to it for solution. Mr. Francis J. Lippitt, of Cambridge, Mass., has, it appears, invented an ingenious device called the "Psychic Stand and Detector." This is intended, he says, "to aid in the investigation of certain phenomena called by some 'psychic,' by others 'spiritual,'" and will prove by its operations either that these phenomena are the results of trick or imposture, or that they proceed from an occult force hitherto unknown—the "psychic" force—or are produced through the agency of departed spirits. He applied for a patent for this contrivance, and, much to his indignation, the Patent Office has informed him that it can not be granted. The reasons given are, briefly, that the Patent Office can not sanction patent mechanism which can only foster and perpetuate delusion and imposture unless Spiritualism be true—and the truth of Spiritualism the office is not prepared to concede.

MARRIAGES.

FLERSHEM—STEELE—In Chicago, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Laird Collier, Mr. George B. Flershem and Miss Mary E. Steele, all of this city.

CHAPMAN—MacLEOD—Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Hugh MacLeod, Appleton, Wis., Mr. C. H. Chapman and Miss Mattie MacLeod, of this city.

☞ Rochester (N. Y.) and Denver (Col.) papers please copy.

DEATHS.

McCANN—On the 19th day of October, Fannie C., wife of Henry M. McCann, aged 29.

Funeral from Union Park Baptist Church, to Graceland, at 2 o'clock to-day.

BROWN—At Hinsdale, Oct. 18, Mrs. Mary W. Brown, aged 30.

Remains to be taken to Rosehill for interment.

BUCKLEY—The funeral of Thomas Buckley will occur on Tuesday, Oct. 21, by cars to Calvary Cemetery, from the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av. Deceased is the nearest relative to James O'Callaghan, of 121 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

FINE VERMONT MARBLE FRONT

DWELLING & LOT,

No. 600 West VanBuren-st.,

AT AUCTION,

On the Premises, on Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock.

The house contains 9 rooms, Bath-Room, Closets, large Halls, Marble Mantels, and finely finished throughout. Will be sold for all cash over an incumbrance of $4,000, due Sept. 29, 1877, with interest at 10 per cent, 10 per cent down on day of sale, balance in ten days. Parties desiring to see the house can do so by applying to W. W. Watson, 202 LaSalle-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Top and Open Buggies, Phaetons, Rockaways,

FARM WAGONS, SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS,

AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT 22, at 10 a. m., at Salesrooms 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND FULL STOCK

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths, and Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., AT AUCTION, on Thursday, Oct. 23, at 9½ a. m., at Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FRENCH BRONZE

Statuary,

ELEGANT MANTEL CLOCKS,

Italian Marble Statuary, Urns, and Vases,

At Auction, on Friday, Oct. 24, at Store, 19 & 21 Randolph-st.

This collection, which is the importation of Messrs. VITI BROS., Philadelphia, is one of the largest and finest ever offered at auction in this city. The BRONZES comprise groups and figures, large and small, among which are Commerce, Agriculture, Joan of Arc, Columbus, Cleopatra, Amazon Warriors, Mars and Venus, Mercury, Raphael, Minerva, and other beautiful Historical and Classical subjects.

ELEGANT BRONZE CLOCKS in great variety, both with and without side pieces.

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, Pillars, Fluted Columns, Vases, Urns, Card Receivers, finely-carved Groups and Animals, Grecian Tripods, Agate Tazzas, Etruscan Vases, Paper Weights, etc.

☞ Goods on exhibition Thursday. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till all are sold.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

ATTRACTIONS

In Spite of Panics!

NEXT TUESDAY'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, etc., will be unusually attractive, consisting of large lines of seasonable and desirable goods.

Fine line of Dress Goods in Alpacas, Serges, Brocades, etc.

The stock of a retail dealer in Fine Custom-made Clothing, in Suits, Overcoats, Pants, and Vests, will be positively closed.

Elegant line of Fancy Cassimere and Flannel Shirtings.

Rich Laces, Flowers, White Goods, and Dress Trimmings.

Hats, Caps, Gloves, and Fur Goods.

Knit Goods, Nubias, Shawls, etc.

Cassimeres, Satinets, and Jeans.

Large and fine line of Gents' Underwear, Cardigan Jackets, Scarfs, Bows, etc.

Splendid line of Gents', Ladies', and Children's Plain Cotton and Wool and Fancy Balmoral Hosiery.

Special sale of Government Goods, Dress Coats, Pants, and Jackets, and 100 rolls Superfine Ingrain Carpets by the roll at 11 o'clock.

☞ Regular Sale opens at 9:30 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

Special Sale of Buggies & Harnesses,

Democrat Wagons, Open and Top Buggies, ¾ Road Wagons, Express Wagons, first-class Double and Single Harnesses, on TUESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

PANICS MAKE THE AUCTION SALES OF

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.,

Still more attractive. Our regular

BOOT & SHOE

sale of Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 9½ a. m., will be of the BEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE in goods of ALL GRADES.

Put your money where you get the largest return.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,
196 and 197 Randolph-st.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Elegant Book-Cases and Marble-Top Tables, Library and Dining-Room Furniture, Fine Oil Chromos and Steel Engravings, Desks, What-Nots and Lounges.

BRUSSELS, WOOL AND 3-PLY

CARPETS

Cook and Parlor Stoves, Beer and Billiard Tables, Counters, Show-Cases, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, at 9½ a. m., at our Salesrooms, 196 and 197 Randolph-st.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 a. m.,

At 743 Michigan-av.,

Elegant marble-top Chamber-suits, parlor and dining-room

FURNITURE,

Ornaments, Lace-Curtains and Lambrekins, Oil Paintings and fine Engravings, elegant Book-Case, Brussels three-ply and ingrain

CARPETS,

Bedding, Hair-Mattresses, Pillows, Rugs, Plated-ware, Crockery, Cook and Parlor Stoves, etc., etc.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

An elegant Hallet & Davis concert Grand Piano, one of the finest instruments in the city.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 65 South Canal-st.

Have auction sale Wednesday, 9:30 a. m., of all kinds of household furniture, including fine parlor and marble-top chamber sets, carpets, cooking and heating stoves. All goods sold without reserve. You can buy other than sale days at average auction prices.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

250 LOTS

FOR SALE BY

AUCTION.

EXCHANGE YOUR BANK ACCOUNT FOR A LOT AT

RIDGELAWN,

Situated equi-distant between NORWOOD PARK and PARK RIDGE (and formerly known as CANFIELD), on the C. & N. W. R. R., being on high ground, [illegible] FEET ABOVE CHICAGO, thus affording easy drainage.

Will be sold at Auction, ON THE GROUND, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1873, at 2½ o'clock.

This Property, having been out of the market for several years, is now resubdivided, and for the first time offered FOR SALE in lots of 50x150 feet each. Come and secure your first choice of A LOT.

The natural scenery is not surpassed by any of the many suburban towns surrounding this city. The drives are fine, streets graded; sidewalks will be built and shade trees set out this fall. An Artesian Well is now being sunk and will be finished in a short time, making this a very desirable location; being only EIGHT miles from the city, 30 minutes' ride, with ample railroad facilities, TEN trains a day, and, by a charter from the railroad company, every train is obliged to stop at this station.

Schools, churches, stores, etc., are convenient.

Altogether, RIDGELAWN offers many attractions to parties seeking a pleasant home near Chicago, where they can have all the conveniences of city life with the pure country air.

THE TITLE TO THIS PROPERTY IS PERFECT. Printed abstracts furnished each purchaser.

TERMS EASY, one-quarter cash, balance one, two, and three years, with interest at 8 per cent, or $10 a month until paid, or 10 per cent discount for ALL CASH.

A DEPOSIT of $25 required on each lot at time of sale.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Northwestern Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 2 o'clock, returning immediately after sale.

For further information, plats, etc., apply to CURTIS & KELLOGG, 225 Madison-st., or of LINGLE & [illegible]LOW, or W. O. BADEAU, 126 Dearborn-st., or

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Announcement Extraordinary!

GRAND OPENING

REAL ESTATE SALE

AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS,

84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22,

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

We have received positive instructions from E. P. BLANCHARD, Esq., to close out his interest in various subdivisions, and will offer for sale, without any reserve, the following valuable property:

FIRST—77 lots, 25x125 feet each, in Blanchard Brothers' Subdivision; corner of Chicago and Richmond-avs., and near the great Chicago & Northwestern Car Shops.

SECOND—16 lots, 25x125 feet each, in Blanchard's Subdivision on Follansbee-st. and Fullerton-av., between Milwaukee-av. and Humboldt Park Boulevard.

THIRD—4 lots, 25x125 feet each, in same subdivision, on Humboldt Park Boulevard.

FOURTH—In same subdivision, situated between Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs., a block of 41 lots, which will be sold entire, or in large and elegant lots already subdivided. On this block there is a good house and barn, cherry, apple, and shade trees, etc.; also a fine garden. This offers a splendid chance for a profitable investment.

FIFTH—10 lots, 50x125 feet each, in Blanchard's Subdivision, near Milwaukee and Diversey-avs.

SIXTH—9 lots, 25x125 feet each, on Madison-st., two blocks east of Central Park.

SEVENTH—5 acres, being the south ¼ of Block 1, Hart L. Stewart's Subdivision, corner of Forty-sixth-st. and California-av.

EIGHTH—4 lots on Monroe-st., in Kimball's Subdivision, half a block east of Central Park.

NINTH—24 lots in Durham's Subdivision, on Sixteenth-st. and Central Park-av., near Douglas Park Boulevard. Part of the purchase-money can run 4½ years.

The above offers very valuable property in a section of the city which is rapidly improving, and every day increasing in value. The facilities for reaching this property are good, both by buses, horse cars, and steam, thus affording rapid transit to the heart of the city, and a chance will be given to every one to purchase either a single lot or more. The sale will be peremptory. Every lot offered will be sold.

Mr. E. P. Blanchard, 121 LaSalle-st., will show the property, and give any further particulars.

The Title to this Property is Perfect.

Full printed abstracts furnished.

Terms—Only one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years, with 8 per cent interest.

A DEPOSIT of 10 per cent required at time of sale, balance of first payment in thirty days.

Parties having money in savings-banks which have suspended can make their first payment by their books.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.'S

Regular Friday's Sale,

At 84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

Friday, Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Splendid Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, Marble-Top Tables, Bedsteads, Mirrors, 10 crates Crockery in open lots, Bedding, Mattresses, large lot Teas and Groceries, &c., &c. Cooking and Parlor Stoves, &c., &c. General assortment of housekeeping goods. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Great Auction Sale of

40

Valuable Business Lots

ON WEST LAKE-ST.,

And eighteen desirable RESIDENCE LOTS on Park-av., only three blocks west of Western-av.

We are instructed by Messrs. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., agents for the owners, to offer for sale at auction, on the ground, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28,

at 2 o'clock. Sale absolutely without any reserve, and on very easy terms, only one-third down. Fifty dollars deposit required at time of sale. Title unquestionable.

This property is very sightly located, the lots on Lake-st. being on the great thoroughfare from the city to Central Park, are valuable for business purposes, and offer great inducements to purchasers seeking business locations in a section of the city where property can be purchased at moderate prices, and certain to largely increase in value. We will offer for sale 8 lots, south front on Lake-st., 25 feet front each; 14 lots north front on same street—all being good business lots. Also, 14 lots on Park-av., south front, 25 feet front; 4 lots on same avenue, north front—very desirable residence lots, and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, and surrounded by fine residences, and easily accessible by horse-cars on Lake and Madison-sts.

This is the first auction sale of Lake-st. property east of Central Park, and should attract general attention of all parties interested. All of this property is located two blocks east of California-av., which avenue is 100 feet wide.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. Title perfect; abstracts furnished. Parties wishing to attend this sale can take the Randolph or Madison street-cars, which will convey you to the immediate vicinity of the property.

For plats of the property and further particulars inquire of Messrs. W. D. Kerfoot & Co., 85 Washington-st., or of

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Fall and Winter Goods which we have orders to close out. 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

At AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9½ o'clock. 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

A large assortment of Silk, Cassimere, Felt and Soft Hats, Boys' and Men's Caps, Buck Gloves and Mitts, Furs, Canes, Umbrellas, Show Cases, Hat Stands, &c., &c., including all the fixtures of a first-class retail dealer. By order of Assignee.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By EDWARDS & COHEN,
Auctioneers, 65 South Canal-st.

SPECIAL MORTGAGE SALE.

A large lot of Second-hand Furniture and Miscellaneous Household Goods, one Oyster Counter, two Sets of Harness, Parlor Stoves and Show Cases. Sale positive and without reserve. EDWARDS & COHEN, 65 South Canal-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9:30 a. m.—Furniture, Carpets, etc., at auction. Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Commodes (Marble-top and Plain); large line of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Mattresses, Beds, Plated-ware, Toilet Sets, Body Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, etc. Also a good Horse, Buggy, and Harness. Friday and Saturday, 24th and 25th, will be sold Furniture and General Merchandise. (Cash advances on consignments.) BRUSH, SON & CO.

LAST WEEK OF THE

GREAT CHROMO SALE

AT AUCTION,

At 327 West Madison-st., opposite Aberdeen.

This evening at 7 o'clock. Sale positive and without reserve.